

No. 541.—vol. xx.]

# SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

SIXPENCE. WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

# THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

THE threatening position of affairs all over Europe naturally recals attention to the state of the national defences of this country. Every powerful state on the Continent is armed to the teeth; and France, our nearest neighbour, has on foot, ready for immediate service, offensive or defensive, nearly half a million of men. We know of nothing in the sentiments or traditions of the French that should lead the English people to rely with too implicit a confidence on their peaceable intentions towards any of their neighbours, whether strong or weak ;-towards England, against whom the grudge of ages, though possibly weakened, is by no means extinct; or towards such neighbours as Belgium, Switzerland, and Prussia, whose territories, or a portion of them, were once considered parts of France. She still avowedly covets these territories, and through the medium of some of her foremost men openly asserts her intention to resume them. While the disposition of no inconsiderable numher of the French people is thus menacing, there is nothing in the personal character, or in the public necessities, real or supposed, which may be thought to influence the actions of the unscrupulous and unfeeling tyrant who now wields the supreme power in that unhappy country, to justify us as a nation in placing any reliance either upon his prudence or his honour. he saw, or thought he saw, that he could strengthen his we may be quite certain that, if our sole defence were in our justice, it would avail us nothing. The man who has been guilty of acts of such astounding despotism as those which we have this week recorded, would not scruple to be guilty even of the wickedness of inventing a pretext for a war of aggrandisement with England, if it suited his purposes best; or with Belgium, Switzerland, Prussia, or Italy, if more were to be gained by it. But the danger does not exist in France alone. The simple truth is, that the whole Continent is one mass of armed tyranny and wrong. Everywhere the most barbarian and barbarous abof the nations. Everywhere there are multitudinous armies, ready to be let slip by monarchs who have raised, but who scarcely

are considered. Louis Napoleon might be as humane and just as tunately, a fruitless one-when it was first published, about five he is now proved to be the reverse, without rendering the position of his army a whit less dangerous to the repose of the world. Under these circumstances we may well ask whether it is safe, or politic, or merciful, or even sane, that Great Britain should remain unarmed and defenceless? The most peaceful member of the Peace Society, who bolts his doors at night lest thieves should break in to rob or murder him, acts more zealously on the defensive than the great and wise English people who have no such scruples against war as he has. What no individual in England would consider himself justified in neglecting in his own private defence, the nation as a whole neglects in the most extraordinary manner. As a nation, we are not by any means prepared to prevent an attack of those robbers and murderers on a large scale who declare unjust wars against their neighbours. This country has so long slumbered in security; has back with such fond self-complacency at looked history of her past triumphs when all the world was leagued against her; has been accustomed so long to think herself inviolable; has attached such glorious reminiscences to the names of her Nelson and her Wellington; and has had such unbounded confidence that future Nelsons and Wellingtons, and fleets and armies to back them, would spring into existence whenever they were required, that she has gone to own position in France by a daring attack upon this country, sleep on the pillow of her glory, and allowed her neighbours to increase their powers of offence without increasing her own means of offence or defence. For many years she has incurred, without a thought, a risk that she ought never to have run. The public mind, however, is now fairly awakened to the importance of the subject. What the warning voice of the illustrious Wellington failed to accomplish in 1847, has been accomplished in 1852 by the reckless acts of the unscrupulous adventurer who has fixed himself upon the neck of France, like the old man of the sea upon the neck of Sinbad the Sailor. For the first time since the peace of Waterloo, the people of England are solutism prevails. Everywhere brute force is the governor fully aware of the fact that Europe is not pacified, and that the great work of the last war may have all to be done over again by the living generation. It is openly conceded that England is not know how to manage them. The personal character of a So- in a fit state of defence. By sea and by land we have been equally vereign enters but little into the favourable chances for peace, when remiss; and the emphatic letter of the Duke of Wellington to Sir armies with such aspirations and traditions as those current in France John Burgoyne, which made such a sensation-though, unfor- most they can for their money. If it turn out that men in red

years ago, is still more emphatic and more true at the present time. You are aware," said the gallant Duke to his correspondent.

That I have for years been sensible of the alteration produced in maritime warfare and operations by the application of steam to the propelling of ships

This discovery immediately exposed all parts of the coast of these islands, which a vessel could approach at all, to be approached at all times of the tide, and in all seasons, by vessels so propelled, from all quarters. We are, in

I have in vain endeavoured to awaken the attention of different Administrations to this state of things, as well known to our neighbours (rivals in power as

well as former adversaries and enemies) as it is to ourselves. I have above, in a few words, represented the danger. We have no defence, no

pe of defence, but our fleet. The whole force employed at home, in Great Britain and Ireland, would not afford a sufficient number of men for the mere defence and occupation, on breaking out of war, of the works constructed for the defence of the dockyards and naval arsenals, without leaving a single man disposable.

As we stand now, and if it be true that the exertions of the fleet alone are not sufficient to provide for our defence, we are not safe for a week after the declaration of war.

I am accustomed to the consideration of these questions, and have examined and reconnoitred, over and over again, the whole coast from the North Foreland, by Dover, Folkestone, Beachy Head, Brighton, Arundel, to Selsey Hill near Portsmonth; and I say, that, excepting immediately under the fire of Dover Castle, there is not a spot on the coast on which infantry might not be thrown on shore at any time of the tide, with any wind, and in any weather; and from which such body of infantry so thrown on shore would not find, within the distance of five miles, a road into the interior of the country, through the cliffs, practicable for the march of a body of troops

But the remonstrance from which we have just quoted has not been made in vain. At the close of his brilliant and useful life, the gallant Duke has it again in his power to be of service to his country; and public opinion, which in Enggland is proverbially so slow to be aroused, always does its business thoroughly when once its lazy indifference has been conquered. This point has been at length attained in the matter of the national defences, and the consequences will be, that every department of our naval and military service will be "overhauled," if not re-modelled, and that we shall not only increase the amount of our land and sea forces, if proved to be necessary, but that we shall turn our existing forces to better account than we have hitherto done. In the art of war, as in the art of trade, Englishmen will act upon the principle of getting the



coats engaged in battle are more likely to be "picked off" than men in blue coats or green ones, we shall abandon the red coat, as military men have suggested. If it be proved that the British soldier is too heavily encumbered on service with arms, baggage, or accourtements, we shall relieve him of the load. If, on investigation, it be found that our muskets are not capable of the proper execution, or that their construction has not kept pace with the progress of scientific improvement in other countries, we shall discard them, whatever shock we may inflict on the prejudices of men in office, and at whatever present cost to the country. If it be deemed prudent that a militia should be called out, there are energy and patriotism sufficient in the youth of the nation to compose an irresistible force. The point of indifference has been passed. Great Britain will show, though rather late, that she is prepared for all contingencies, and that she is as safe from a sudden surprise as from a deliberate and forewarned attack. She will thus keep all enemies at bay, and preserve herself as inviolable and as invincible as she has ever been. With her free institutions, and the indomitable spirit of her people, she may defy all foes, come whence they will; and, by proving herself ready for war, will do infinitely more towards maintaining peace than by continuing the casy slumber into which her past successes have so unfortunately easy slumber into which her past successes have so unfortunately Julled her.

### THE NEW DOCK, SOUTHAMPTON.

WE have frequently had occasion to congratulate the inhabitants of Southampton upon the commercial prosperity of their port, attributable to the enterprise and intelligent spirit evinced in the construction of docks and other public works. The Illustration upon the preceding page is gratifying evidence of the latest improvement of this class, it having been opened for the reception of ves-

latest improvement of this class, it having been opened for the reception of vessels during the past moath.

We understand that the breadth of the entrance to the inner dock is sufficiently capacious to admit the largest class of sailing ships and screw steamers aflat. The excavations for the Dock (which occupies an extent of ten acres) were commenced in the latter end of March last, and the whole of the works were executed in the short space of eight months. Quay walls are at present built only on the northern and eastern sides; the southern and western consisting of banks or slopes, which it is contemplated to replace by walls on some future occasion. The south side will merely be used at the present for vessels to lay up for repairs, and not for the discharge of cargoes, and temporary platforms will be erected for the purpose of gaining access to vessel; whilst jetties will be constructed on the western quay for the discharge of coal brgs. The length of the wall on the northern side is 804 feet, and on the eastern (including the entrance) 550 feet; giving a total length of quay rorm on the north of 750 feet, and on the east of 450 feet. The width of the entrance from the open dock into the new inclosed dock is 46 feet; and after passing through the gates, 50 feet. The lowest depth of water in the inner dock, at high water neap tides, will be 21 feet; and at spring tides, 25 feet: so that there will be a great depth of water at all times of the tide. A sluice, 20 inches in diameter, has been inserted in the south bank, to allow of the water in the dock being lowered at any time to meet the height of the tide in the open dock. The entrance is crossed by means of a running bridge, which, upon being opened, disappears beneat a vertebrated platform. The bridge has a line of rails, a cart-road, and footways for the public. It is very simple in its construction, and is a new and ingenious invention. An extensive warehouse, 200 feet long and 45 feet wide, with two filtows are accessed to the new dock, and will be la

the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship *Iberia*, ar-at Southampton on Wednesday, we have been favoured with the following

rived at Southampton on Wednesday, we have been favoured with the following intelligence:

"Alexandria, January 5, 1852,

"During the early part of December very severe weather was experienced in Alexandria; gales of wind and very heavy rain continued for sixteen days, almost without intermission. The French steamer Osiris, after a long passage from Beyrout, unable to enter the harbour, was obliged to put into Aboukir Bay, where she broke her rudder and barely escaped shipwreck, and had to be towed round to Alexandria. The British screw-steamer Ann also encountered very severe weather, and, after a long passage from Beyrout, reached Aboukir, whence she was towed by an Egyptian steamer, owing to some trifling damage to her machinary, which has been since repaired. The Neapolitan war-steamer Sanita arrived here a few days since with the Duke of Leuchtenberg, who is an invalid and travelling for his health. He started from the Russian Consul's house in Alexandria this morning, escorted by several Egyptian officers in full uniform, to embark on the caval for Cairo.

"The Sanita started for Italy about noon to-day, but soon after got aground, owing to the crowd of shipping now in port, and was got off with difficulty some two hours after by the united efforts of her engines and several boats' crews from the Egyptian fieet. It would seem she had not sustained any danage, as she proceeded at once to sea.

"The Rivon arrived here from England on the night of the 3d of January.

from the Egyptian fleet. It would seem she had not sustained any damage, as she proceeded at once to sea.

"The Ripon arrived here from England on the night of the 3d of January, but did not enter the port till daybreak on the 4th. She brought 161 passengers from England and Malta, mostly en route to India, besides the mails, cargo, and a large amount of treasure. She encountered severe weather between England and Gibraltar, and prevailing head-winds the whole way to Egypt. She leaves for England this afternoon with 130 passengers, of whom 59 are first class, from India. The Oriental arrived at Suez on the 1st, after a quick passage from Calcutta.

India. The Oriental arrived at Suez on the 1st, after a quick passage from Calcutta.

"Except some operations against the mountain tribes of North India, everything was quiet when the mail left.

"A rumour had reached India by the north-east frontier from Tartary, that the Emperor of China was dead; nothing of the kind, however, had been spoken of in Canton when this mail started from China.

"The last accounts from Australia, by way of India, state the gold-digging continues flourishing at Bathurst.

"Some of the engineers emp oyed on the Egyptian Railway have been unwell; however, the levelling for this important work is being actively carried on. The weather at Cairo has been very cold lately. A serious affray occurred, some days since, on the Nile, between some American travellers and a great number of Arabs. Several shots were fired, and three or four Arabs are said to have died of their wounds: one was the servant of one of the Arab servants of the travellers and the neighbouring villagers: some of the latter were punished.

"While great stantion is heing read to the confert of taxables."

punished.
"While great attention is being paid to the comfort of travellers generally through Egypt, the Alexandria Lazaretto for passengers from Syria continues as unhealthy and loathsome as ever."

SHIP COLLISION .- On Tuesday night a serious collision took place

Ship Collision.—On Tuesday night a serious collision took place near the mouth of the Mersey between the steam-ship Clarence and the ship Gladiator, which has produced much irjury to property, but, so far as we have been able to learn, with no personal injury. The Clarence, recently built by Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead, commanded by Captain Wiseman, and now on her first voyage, left Liverpool that morning for Sydney, New South Wales. The weather being thick, the ship Gladiator, from Dantzig for Liverpool, ran into the Clarence, and carried away her mizenmast and bulwarks. The steamer was so much injured that she had to return to port, where she arrived at eleven o'clock on Wednesday merning, and went into Birkenhead Dock at high water for repairs. The Gladiator was also much injured, and leaking.

CIVILISATION IN "THE FAR WEST."—A gentleman recently arrived at Coloma, from the Phains, gives the editor of the New the following account of a private hanging sifair that came off on Carson River on the 26th of September, by an impremptive Yigilance Committee:—"John Wilson and Green Hensley, two men belonging to a train of emigrants composed of persons from Michigan and Missouri, had some slight difficulty the day before the train arrived at the Fourteen Mile Desert, which amounted merely to words. Some of the company remarked to Wilson that he had better look our, or Hensley would shoot him. Nothing more was thought of the matter till the night they crossed the desert. While the party were preparing their supper, Wilson lay down and went to sleep, when Hensley approached him, drew his pistol, and deliberately snot him. Wilson lingered till about ten o'clock next day, when he expired While the company were engaged in interring the remains of their murdered comrade, a party of Californians, returning to the States, came up, and, on inquiring into and being made acquainted with the circumstances, proposed to have Hensley tried for the murder. Accordingly, a jury was calied, the prisoner sele rng three, and the enigrants t

County, Michigan."

Died on the 9th inst., in St. Patrick-square, Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 101 years and 11 months, John Wilson. He was eriginally a mechanic, and for many years has been supported by the industry of his daughter. Until the last few months he was able to read and occasionally to walk out by himself.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Napoleon has at length given to the French nation his new Constitution, which, like the numerous others that have preceded it, is, in the estimation of its author, to be a complete panacea for the evils and distractions which afflict France.

The following is a summary of its principal provisions:-

The President is to preserve his present title; he is responsible before the people, to whom he can always appeal. He commands the land and sea forces. He alone has the initiative of the laws; he has a right to declare the state of siege, save the referring of it to the Senate. He presents one message every year. No accusation can be brought against Ministers but by the Senate. They are only responsible for their respective duties.

The functionaries take the oath of obedience to the Constitution and fidelity to the President.

In case of the death of the President, the Senate calls upon the nation for a new election.

The President has the right, by a secret deed, deposited with the Senate, to designate to the people the citizen whom he recommends to the suffrage, until the election of a new President.

The President of the Senate governs jointly with Ministers.

The number of senators not to exceed one hundred and fifty. It is fixed at eighty for the first year.

The senators are named for life by the President. Their functions are performed gratuitously. However, the President may grant a salary not exceeding thirty thousand francs.

The sitting of the Senate not to be public. It regulates the constitution of colonies and all that has not been provided for by the Constitution. It may propose modifications of the Constitution, but any modification of the bases laid in the proclamation of Dec. 2 will be referred to universal suffrage.

There will be a deputy to the legislative body for every thirty-five thousand electors, elected by universal suffrage for ten years, and receiving no emolument.

All adopted amendments to be sent, without discussion, before the Council of State, and cannot be discussed if not equally adopted by this one

The sittings will last three months.

Reports of the sittings by newspapers will be confined to the official reports of the proceedings drawn up by the bureau. The President and Vice-President are nominated by the President of the Republic for a year.

Ministers cannot be deputies.

Petitions may be addressed to the Senate, but none to the legislative body.

The President of the Republic convokes, adjourns, prorogues, and dissolves the legislative body.

In case of dissolution, a new one to be convoked within six months. The Council of State, composed of forty or fifty members, is nominated and presided over by the President, who may revoke its members. They receive an annual salary of 25,000 francs. . They draw up the project of

laws and discuss them before the Legislature. There will be a High Court of Justice, without appeal, before which will be tried all attempts against the State or its chief.

The mayors are appointed by the Executive Power.

The promulgation of the Constitution, of which the above form the heads, took place on Thursday. It was preceded by a proclamation, dated Wednesday, explaining the spirit in which it was conceived, the principles on which it was based, and the leading provisions of which it was constituted. This remarkable document throws considerable light on Louis Napoleon's views, motives, and intentions at the present moment with respect to the government of France, and is as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON, PR SIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE,

PROMULGATING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE 2D OF DECEMBER, 1851.

In my proclamation of the 2d of December, when I loyally explained to you what, according to my ideas, were the vital conditions of government (pouroir) in France, I had not the pretension, so common in these days, of substituting personal theory for the experience of centuries. On the contrary, I sought in the past the examples that might best be followed, what men had given them, and what benefits had resulted.

I have thought it reasonable (logique) to prefer the precepts of genius to the specious doctrines of men of abstract ideas. I have taken as models the political institutions which aiready, at the commencement of this century, under analogous circumstances, have strengthened tottering society and raised France to

all coronins which already, at the commencement of this century, under analogous circumstances, have strengthened tottering society and raised France to a lofty degree of prosperity and grandeur.

I have taken as models those institutions which, instead of vanishing at the first breath of popular agitation, were only overturned by the might of all Europe coalesced against us.

In one word, I said to myself, since France makes progress during the last fifty years, in virtue alone of the administrative, military, judicial, religious, and financial organisation of the Consulate and the Empire, why should not we also adopt the political institutions of that epoch?

Created by the same thought, they must bear the same character of nationality and practical utility.

In effect, as I recalled to mind in my proclamation, it is essential to aver that our present state of society is nought else than France regenerate by the revolution of '89, and organised by the Emperor. Nothing remains of the old regime but great sourceirs and great benefits: all that was organised under it was destroyed by the Revolution; and all that since the Revolution has been organised, and that still exists, has been the work of Napoleon.

We no longer possess provinces, or states, or Fariamments, or intendants, or farmers-general, or various cusions, or fundar rights, or privileged classes he ding exclusive possession of civil and military employment, or different religious jurisdictions.

To all these things, so incompatible with its spirit, the Revolution applied a

religious jurisdictious.

To all tuese things, so incompatible with its spirit, the Revolution applied a thorough reform; but it founded nothing definitive. The First Consultations re-established unity, hierarchy, and the true principles of government. They are still in vigour.

Thus, the administration of France entrusted to prefects, sub-prefects, and

Analysis administration of France chromoster to precess, and-prefects, and mayors, who substitute unity in the place of directing commissions (the decision of affairs, on the contrary, being confided to councils—from that of the commune to that of the department). Thus, the emagistracy, rendered firm by the immovability of the judges, and by the hierarchy or the triounals—justice rendered more easy by the clear definition of attributions from those of the justice of the peace, up to those of the Court of Cassation—all this is still standing.

justice of the peace, up to those of the Court of Cassation—all this is still standing.

In the same manner, our admirable financial system, the Bark of France, the establishment of the budget, the Court of Accounts, the organisation of the police, and our military statutes, date from the above-mentioned epoch.

For the last fifty pears it is the Code Napoléon that has adjusted the reciprocal interests of citizens; it is still the concordat that regulates the relations of the State with the Church.

Leafly the greeter portion of the measures, which concords the present of

ate with the Church.

Lastly, the greater portion of the measures which concern the progress of dustry, of commerce, of literature, of science, and of the arts, from the statutes of the Théâ.re Français to those of the Institute of France—from the institution ("Prud'hommes" to the creation of the Legion of Honour—have been fixed by

to decrees or mat thus.

It may then be affirmed that the frame of our social edifice is the work of the imperos—which has stood firm—resisting his fall and the shocks of three revo-

Emperos—which has stood non-reasoning his actions.

Wherefore, since they have the same origin, should not his political institutions have the same chance of duration?

My own conviction has been formed for a long time, and therefore it was that I submitted to your judgment the principal bases of a Constitution borrowed from that of the year VIII. Approved of by you, they are to become the foundation of our political Constitution.

Let us now examine its spirit.

In our country, for the list eight hundred years, Monarchical—the central—are the standard by increasing—Royarty destroyed the great variant for

lic opinion has man to y released every many, good and ever, to the effect of the Government; so that, to write at the head of the charter that the chief is irreponsible, is to lie (mentir) to public feeling. It is to endeavour to establish a fiction which has three times dusappeared at the sound of revolution.

The present Constitution, on the contrary proclaims that the chief whom you have elected is responsible to you. That he has the right of appeal to your

sovereign judgment, in order that in grave (solennelles) circumstances you may always be able to continue your confidence in him, or to withdraw it.

Being responsible, his actions must be free and without hindrance. Hence arises the obligation of his having Ministers who may be the honoured and powerful auxiliaries of his thought, but who no longer form a responsible council, composed of jointly responsible members (membras solidaires), a daily obstacle to the special influence of the chief of the State, a council the expression of a policy emanating from the Chambers, and for that very reason exposed to frequent changes, which render impossible a continuous policy (esprit de suite) or the application of a regular system.

Nevertheless, in proportion to the loftiness of position in which a man is placed, and in proportion to his independence and to the confidence that the people place in him, is his need of enrightened and conscientious council. Hence the creation of a Conneil of State, for the future the real (veritable) Cunnel of the Government, the first wheelwork of our new organisation—a reunion, a practical man elaborating projects of law in special committees, then discussing them with closed doors, and without oratorical ostentations, in general assembly, next presenting them to the acceptation of the legislative body. Thus the Government (pouvoir) is free in its movements, and enlightened in its progress.

Now, what will be the control exercised over the Assemblies?

progress.

Now, what will be the control exercised over the Assemblies?

A Chamber which bears the title of the "Legislative Body" votes the laws and the taxes. It is elected by universal suffrage without the ballot (sans scrutin de tiste). The people, choosing each candidate singly, can the more easily appreciate his merit.

The Chamber is composed of about 260 members—a first guarantee of the calmness of its deliberations; for too often it has been seen that in assemblies the mobility and ardour of passiens increase in proportion to the number of members.

members.

The account of the deliberations which is to inform the nation of its affairs is no longer, as formerly, abandoned to the party spirit of each journal. An official publication, drawn up under the surveillance of the President of the Chamber, will alone be authorised.

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The Legislative Bedy freely discusses the laws—adopts or rejects them—but does not introduce those unforeseen amendments which often derange the whole econemy of a system, and the ensemble of the primitive project; and, for sill stronger reasons, it does not possess that Parliamentary initiative which was the source of such grave abuse, and which permitted every deputy to substitute himself at every turn in place of the Government, and to present projects, however unstuded or shallow.

The Chamber being no longer in presence of the Ministers, and projects of laws being advocated by the orators of the Connell of State, the time will not be lost in vain interpellations, in frivolous accusations, and in passionate struggles, whose sole object was to upset ministries in order to replace them.

Thus, then, the deliberations of the Legislative Body will be independent, but the causes of sterile agitations will have been suppressed and salutary delays introduced into any modification of the law. The deputies (mandataix s) of the nation will maturely accomplish things of importance.

Another a-sembly bears the name of Senate. It will be composed of those elements which in every country create a legitimate influence; such as an illustrious name, wealth, talont, and services rendered to the country.

The Senate is not—what the Chamber of Peers was—atpale reflection of the Chamber of Deputies, repeating, at a few days' interval, the same discussions in another tone. It is the depository of the fundamental compact, and of the public liberties, compatible with the Constitution; and it is solely with regard to the great principles on which our society is based that it examines all laws, and that it preposes new ones to the Executive Power. It intervenes either

received your ratification.

Thus, the people remains master of its destiny. Nothing fundamental is effected without its will.

focted without its will.

Such are the ideas, such the principles, that you have authorised me to apply. May this Constitution give to our country calm and prosperous days—may it prevent the return of those intestine struggles, in which victory, however logitimate, is always dearly bought—may the sanction which you have given to my efforts be blessed by Heaven! Then—Peace will be assured at home and abroad, MY Abdent hores will be fulfilled (mes voux seront comblés), MY MISSION WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Palace of the Trileries, January 14 1852

Palace of the Tuileries, January 14, 1852.

Palace of the Tulleries, January 14, 1852.

Besides the promulgation of the Constitution, the present week has witnessed other measures of a very important character also. The principal of these are, the suppression and reorganisation of the National Gaard, and the banishment of those public men who were either considered likely to thwart the success of the President's schemes, or, on account of their Socialist and extreme democratic doctrines, were regarded as dangerous to the well-being of the State. This latter measure was embodied in two decrees, which were published on Saturday last. One of these decrees banishes from the French territory, from Algeria, and from the French colonies, "as a measure of general safety," the following ex-representatives of the Legislative Assembly, and prohibits their return on pain of transportation:—

E. Valentin, P. Raconchot, A. Perdignier, E. Cholat, L. Latrade, M. Renaud.

E. Valentin, P. Racouchot, A. Perdignier, E. Cholat, L. Latrade, M. Renaud, J. Benoit (du Rhône), J. Burgard, J. Coltarru, J. Faure (du Rhône), P. Ch. Gambon, C. Lagrange, M. Nadaud, B. Terrier, V. Huge, Cassal, Signarol, Viguier, Charrassin, Bandsept, Savoye, Joly, Combier, Boysset, Duché, Ennery, Gullgot, Hochstuhl, Michot-Boutet, Baune, Bertholon, Scheelcher, De Flotte, Joigneaux, Laboulaye, Bruys, Esquiros, Madier-Montjau, N. Parfait, E. Péan, Pelietier, Raspail, T. Bac, Bancel, Belin (Drôme), Besse, Bourzat, Brives, Chavoix, Dulac, Dupont (de Bussac), G. Dassoubs, Guiter, Lafon, Lamarque, P. Lefrane, J. Leroux, F. Maique, Malardier, Mathieu (Drôme), Milotte, Roselli-Mollet, Charras, Saint Terréol, Sommier, Testelin (Nord).

These were all members of the Mountain or Red Republican party in

The other decree banishes temporarily from the French territory and from Algeria, as a measure of general safety, the following ex-representatives of the Legislative Assembly, and prohibits their return without the special authorisation of the President of the Republic, no penalty, however, being specified for contravention of this decree:—

Duvergier de Hauranne, Créton, General de Lamoricière, General Changarnier, Baze, General le Flo, General Bodeau, Thiere, Chambolle, De Rémusat, J. de Lasteyrie, E. de Girardin, General Laidet, P. Duprat, E. Quinet, A. Thouret, V. Chaaffour, Versigny.

There is a third class of the ex-representatives obnoxious to the Prc-There is a third class of the ex-representatives onnoxious to the Fresident, and for whom he has reserved a more dreadful fate, viz. that of transportation to the French colony of Guiana, in South America, within the tropics. The persons condemned to this dreadful penalty are MM. Marc-Durraisse, Greppo, Miot, Mathé, and Richardet.

The Moniteur gives, in its non-official colouring, the following justification of this very decisive and arbitrary measure:—"The Government." it says.—

nent," it says,-

Firmly determined to prevent all cause of disturbance, has found it necessary to adopt measures against certain persons whose presence in France might impede the re-establishment of tranquil ity. These measures apply to three classes of persons. The fist comprises the individuals convicted of having taken part in the recent measurections. They will, according to their degree of culpability, be transported to French Guiana or Algeria. The second comprises the acknowledged curefs of Socialism, whose residence in France would be calculated to forenct civil war. They will be expliced from the territory of the Republic, and transported if they return to it. In the third are comprised the pointical persons who have made themselves remarkable for their violent hostility to the Government, and wnose presence neight be a cause of agitation. They are to be removed from France for the present. The duty of the Government, under existing circumstances, is firmness, but it will know how to keep repression within just limits. The preceding decrees refer to the ex-representatives only. MM. Mare-Dufraisse, Greppo, Miot, Mathé, and Richardet will be transported to French Guiana.

Of the expelled representatives M. Thiers has come to England. General Changarnier and Lamoricière, it is thought, will fix their abode in Belgium: and Emile de Girardin, in the United States.

to accompany the new Constitution. This important law was published as a decree on Monday. It is of considerable length, and sets forth the consideration on which it is founded. These are to the effect that order is the only source of work, and is established only in the direct ratio of the strength and authority of the



Government. The National Guard ought not to be a guarantee against the executive power, but a guarantee against disorder and insurrection. The principles applied to the organisation of the National Guard at the sequel of different revolutions in France, by indiscriminately arming everybody, were only a preparation for civil war. The composition of the National Guard effected with discernment secures public order and the welfare of the country. In the rural districts especially, where the public force is inconsiderable in number, it is amportant to provide against every new attempt at disorder and pillege. Recent experience has proved that a single company of good citizens armed for the defence of their homes suffices to keep in check or to put to flight whole bands of malefactors. The changes effected in the constitution of the force are, that, whereas heretofore all Frenchmen, with certain exceptions fixed by the law, were National Guards, chose their own officers, and were at the disposal of the municipal authorities of the commune; now the officers are appointed by the President and the prefects, and none are admitted to serve except those chosen by the central authorities. At the same time, this force, which is placed entirely under the control of the Executive, is to be maintained at the charge of the municipalities. Au unconditional amnesty is granted to the National Guards for all offences against discipline committed previously to the 13th instant; and, finally, General Lawestine is named Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Seine, and M. Vieyra Colonel-in-Chief of the Invalides in honour of the late Marshal Soult. The whole of the Invalides in honour of the late Marshal Soult. The whole of the family of the deceased were present. Admirs! de Mackau, Marshals Excelmans and Vaillant, and General de St. Arnaud held the corners of the pall. Among those present were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Pope's Nuncio, MM. Guizot, Salvandy, &c.

Louis Napoleon went to the Italian Opera on Tuesday ni Government. The National Guard ought not to be a guarantee

Louis Napoleon went to the Italian Opera on Tuesday night, and was well received.

The most active and severe measures are taken throughout the provinces against the Socialists, the members of secret societies, and these who took part in the late insurrection. Four handred and fourteen prisoners taken from the fort of Jorl left Paris on Saturday merning for Havre and Brest, and were thence conveyed to Cayenne (French Gaiana). These prisoners arrived in Paris in various detuchments from the departments, where they were recognised as having taken an active part in the late insurrectionary movement.

The department of the Hautes Alpes, contiguous to the eighth military division, and lately the scene of insurrection, is declared in a state of siege. In the department of the Basses Alpes no less than 992 individuals were under trial by court-martial for being concerned in the late insurrection. There was not a commune but had its secret society. A decree had been issued by Colonel Fririon, who holds the command of the state of siege, declaring that within three days the property of all those insurgents who had fled should be sequestrated, and that any person found harbouring any such fugitive should be considered as having taken part in the insurrection. The military commissions of Moulins are proceeding actively with their examination into the cases of the insurgents arrested in the department of the Allier. From Aix we learn that the investigation of the cases of the insurrection of the var is also proceeding rapidly. It is almost concluded Allier. From Aix we learn that the investigation of the cases of the investigation of the cases of the investigation of the cases of the investigation of the varieties of the Var is also proceeding rapidly. It is almost concluded for the arrondissement of Brignoles, where the insurrection was most violent. Not fewer than 2000 insurgents belonging to that arrondissement

#### PRUSSIA.

The grand characteristic of the year 1852 in the annals of the Governments of the Continental nations of Europe would appear to be the re-organisation of political constitutions.

The first week of the present month ushered in the new absolutist order of things in Austria. This week presents an organic change in the Government of Prussia; while in France the alterations which have been promulgated are on the most gigantic scale.

The change effected by the Prussian Sovereign is the restoration, by Royal decree issued on the 13th inst., at Berlin, of the Council of State, of which M. Von Manteuffel is appointed President ad interim.

## UNITED STATES.

New York advices of the 1st inst confirm the telegraphic despatch of tast week relative to the fire at the Capitol in Washington.

The Capitol was saved with great difficulty. The occurrence was entirely accidental, arising from a defective flue in the library, which caused the timbers in the wall to ignite. The library of Congress, consisting of 55,000 volumes, was entirely destroyed, together with manuscripts, paintings, and maps, and the loss was estimated at 40,000,000 dols. The original Declaration of Independence was saved. Congress had advisced for the helicity.

The original Declaration of Independence was saved. Congress had adjourned for the holidays.

Public and enthusiastic receptions and banquets had been given to Kossuth in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He proceeded thence to Washington, where he arrived on the 30th ult., and was next day presented to the President. The interview was strictly of a private nature, and it was generally understood that Kossuth was disappointed at its result. In Congress, after much opposition, a resolution proposed in the Chamber of Representatives, to give a formal reception to Kossuth in the House, fell to the ground without any decision being come to upon it; while in the Senate the course resolved on was the same as in the case of Lafayette viz., merely to introduce him as Louis Kossuth, and invite him to take a seat. The public enthusiasm was less warm at Washington than the friends of Kossuth anticipated.

Mr. Henry Clay had formally resigned his seat in the Senate, on account of ill health.

The immigration into New York for the year 1851 was 289 600, of

The immigration into New York for the year 1851 was 289,600, of which 163,256 were from Ireland, 28,553 from England, and 69,883 from Germany.

Germany.

A communication had been received by the American Government from the Minister of France, announcing the measures that Louis Napoleon had adopted on the 2d of December for the public safety.

A fire which broke out in New York destroyed 15 houses in Division-

From California the accounts are to the 1st of December, and are From California the accounts are to the 1st of December, and are accompanied by a consignment of 563,000 dollars in gold dust. Further discoveries of gold had been made in Bear Valley, Maripose County, where it was said seven persons had realised 217,000 dollars in eight days. The United States revenue cutter Lawrence had been wrecked off San Francisco. Business in California is better. Vigilance committees were organised in almost all the interior towns. There had been a movement at Sacramento to ensure the construction of the Great Pacific Pacifica.

Great Pacific Railway.

From Canada it is announced that a fire broke out in the barracks at
Quebec on the 26th of December, which destroyed military stores to the amount of 40,000 dollars.

# INDIA.

Accounts from Calcutta to the 6th and Bombay to the 17th December have been received. They are not of importance. With respect to the expedition sent under the command of Commodore Lambert to demand satisfaction for certain British claims from the Government of the Burmese Empire, we learn that the force arrived at Rangoon on the 27th of October. The Commodore, after an interview with the Governor, granted a delay of 35 days to obtain from Ava, the capital, compliance with his demands; after which he will proceed to enforce them in case of

Sir Colin Campbell was still at Michenee, but had engaged in no fur-

ther battle with the enemy.

By the Directors' orders the greater part of Ali Mourad's territory in Upper Scinde is to be occupied. A division, under General Manson, aided by the Moultan brigade, will effect these orders. The Aden exaided by the Moultan brigade, will ellect these orders.

pedition was abandoned.

Both Mahomed of Cabool, and the Maharajah Gholab Singh, were still alive, though it was fully expected that neither could recover.

Mr. Reddle, the First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, died on the 28th November, from cholera.

# THE RIVER PLATE.

Advices from Monte Video to Dec. 6 announce that Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, was about to strike a grand blow to recover his influence in the provinces of the Argentine Confederation, which was put in jeopardy by Urquiza's defeat of his creature Oribe, as announced a few weeks back. Rosas, it is said, has collected an army of 30,000 men. General liganting was to prove the Parana on the Light of December. to commence hostilities against the Dictator. The Brazilian army was encamped near Monte Video, but had not fired a shot. Treaties had been concluded with the Brazilian Government, defining the boundaries of the two countries, and binding them to assist each other in case of attack.

### CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

#### THE PRIMATES OF ENGLAND ON THE ROYAL SUPREMA CY.

The following correspondence, which has been published this week, is of so important a character that we give it in full:-

I .- LETTER TO THE PRIMATES ENCLOSING THE DECLARATION.

31, Charterhouse-square, Dec. 31, 1851.

My dear Lord Archbishop,—I am requested by the "Supremary and Gorham Cause Declaration Committee" to forward to your Grace the enclosed "de-claration," which has now been signed by 3262 of the clergy (not including seven names which we have been unable to verify), among whom are seven Deans, twelve Archdeacons, and a large number of the dignitaries of the

Church throughout the kingdom.

These signatures have been obtained, not by means of application sent to all These signatures have been obtained, not by means of application sent to al the clergy, but by private correspondence with persons kn wn to the committee and a few advertisements in the newspapers; consequently, the number so obtained cannot be considered as at all an adequate representation of that portion of the clergy who would have signed the "declaration" if it had been sent to the whole body: and, further, the answers which we have received show that it represents but a fraction of those who cordially agree with the views stated in the "declaration," a very large number of the clergy being reflectant, from failing to recognise its necessity and other causes, to make any public movement in the matter. With a feeling of reluctance to issue such declarations needlessly, the committee cordially sympathise; nor was it till some time had elaysed after the delivery of the Gorham indgment that it was determined to offer the clergy an opportunity of publicly testifying their sonse of its value. But circumstances, to which it is unnecessary further to allude seemed to render it a duty incumbent upon them to make known their sentments on the subject, not only to disabase the public mind of the false impression which it had been taught to entertain respecting their views in the matter, but also to discenntenance any attempt that might be made to set aside in practice a judgment solemaly pronounced by the ultimate court of appeal in matters ecclesiastical; and for these purposes the names appended to the enclosed "declaration" appear to the committee to be amply sufficient, coming as they do from every diocese, and from all parts of the kingdom, and amounting, probably, to about one-fourth part of the officiating clergy, especially when it is recollected that a recent declaration of a contrary kind, which was sent to every individual throughout the whole body of the clergy, and also to the lay members of the Universities, obtained, as is well known, less than 1800 signatures, lay and clerical together.

I am, my dear

# II .- THE DECLARATION ENCLOSED.

A Declaration, by the undersigned Clergy of the Church of England, in support of the Royal Supremacy in things Ecclesiastical, and of the wisdom and authority of the Judgment emanating from its recent exercise.

authority of the Judgment emanating from its recent exercise.

We, the undersigned clargy of the Church of Eugland, viewing with surprise and concern the attempts made by parties holding office in the Church to invalidate and nullify the judgment recently delivered by the Sovereigr, as "supreme Governor of this realm, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or canses as temporal," by the advice of the Privy Council and the Primates of the Church, in the case of "Gorham v. the Sishop of Exeter," hereby testify our thankfulness for the judgment so delivered, and feel ourselves called upon, under present circumstances (whether holding or not the view which called forth the judgment), humbly to state our conviction that it was a wise and just sentence, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England.

And we respectfully, but firmly, protest against any attempt, from whatever quarter it may proceed, to bring into contempt a judgment so issued, and to charge with false teaching and discredit with their flocks those whose doctrine has been pronounced by that judgment to be "not contrary or repugnant to the declared doctrine of the Church of England."

Such attempts we hold to be equivalent to the enforcement of a standard of doctrine in our Church, by unauthorised individuals, opposed to that established by its supreme authority; and, consequently, to be irreconcliable with the first principles of all church polity, and necessarily to lead to a state of disorder, strife, and confusion in the Church.

## III .- REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

My dear Sir,—I have much satisfaction in receiving the declaration which you have forwarded to me from so numerous a body of clergy upon a subject which I sincerely hope may no longer be permitted to disturb the peace of our

which I sincerely hope may no longer be permitted to disturb the peace of our Church.

There are many questions in theology upon which Christians may differ without reproach to themselves or injury to others. From the Reformation until the present time numbers of our clergy have subscribed the same articles, have used the same formularies, have ministered in the same churches, whose sentiments, if they had been obliged to state them with logical precision, would have been found to vary, more or less, from each other, both with regard to regeneration and to the effect of infant baptism. But this difference has not prevented their harmonious co-operation, or impaired their usefulness; and I should have been seriously grieved if the period of my archiepiscopacy had been chosen as the period when freedom of opinion, within the reasenable limits hitherto deemed allowable, was, for the first time, denied to our clergy in a case where it is not denied them by the word of God or the declared docurine of the Church of England. I remain, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

Rev. William Goode."

J. B. Cantuar.

# IV .- REPLY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

Bishopthorpe, York, Jan. 5.

My dear Sir,-I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the declaration, and of

My dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the declaration, and of your letter which accompanied it.

I am glad to find such a large number of the clergy agree in recarding "the judgment" alluded to as "a wise and just sentence, in accordance with the principles of the Church of England.'
Concurring entirely in that opinion, I would only add the expression of my sincere hope that it may be considered by all parties as a final settlement of the point in dispute, and thus tend to promote that peace and harmony among ourselves which the times and the circumstances of the Church require.

The Pay W. Goode.

T. Enoz.

The Rev. W, Goode.

I am, my dear Sir, your faithful servant.

T. Enoz.

Ordinations to be Holden in 1852.—Sunday, March 7.—By the Archbishop of Caterbury; by the Eishop of Carlisle; by the Bishop of Chester, at Choster (papers to be sent in by the 1st of Febraary); by the Bishop of Exeter, at Exeter; by the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln (papers to be sent in by the 26th of January); by the Bishop of Server of Lincoln, at Lincoln (papers to be sent in by the 26th of January); by the Bishop of Server of Lincoln, at Lincoln (papers to be sent in by the 76th of Febraary).

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.— The following preferments and appointments have been made:—Bishoprie: The Rev. M. Valentiner, to Jerusalem. Honorary Canonries: The Rev. Dr. Whittaker, Vicar of Blackburn, and the Rev. Join Hull, Vicar of Poulton-1e-Fylde, to Manchester Cathedral. Rectories: The Rev. Oxall, near Lichfield. Staffordshire. Vicarages: The Rev. Jone Henry Schlitzen, to Yoxall, near Lichfield. Staffordshire. Vicarages: The Rev. Henry Addington, to Langford, Beds; the Rev. Thomas Percival Rogers, to Bath-Easton with St. Catherine, Somerset; the Rev. Thomas Percival Rogers, to Shoulden, Kent; the Rev. T. C. Price, to St. Augustine's, Bristol; the Hon, and Ke. Leiward Plantagenet Avey Talbot, to Evercreech cum Chesterblade; the Rev. John O'Brien, to Henfield; the Rev. Thomas William Johnes, to Ali Saints and St. Leonard's, Leicester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. Frederick Quarrington, from the parishioners of Harescombe and Pitchcombe, Gloncestershire; the Rev. J. P. Royle, from the parishioners of Gorleston, Suffolk; the Rev. J. Y. Hughes, the minister of Christ Church, East Greenwich, from the congregation; the Rev. Dr. Willson, from the infabitants of Deddington, Oxfordshire; the Rev. Thomas Dry, from the parishinorers of Morth Walsham, Norfolk; the Rev. E. D. Jackson, incumbent of Baedon, from the congregation; the Rev. L. O. Monk, late vicar of Newport, fr

ney, in aid of the South Hackney Church Fund. The Rev. G. P. Lockwood, the rector, presided, and stated that the church fund was established about twelve years ago for the support of five societies—the Church Building Society, the National Society, the Additional Curates' Society, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The

last-named society now more especially claimed their attentien, on account of being in its jubiles year. Nearly every parish either had, or would have, its jubiles commemoration, the celebration having also extended to the colonies and to the American Episcopal Church. After a rapid sketch of the society's operations from its foundation in 1701, the reverend gentleman pointed out the gradual, but astonishing, increase which had taken place in the funds of the society. In 1701 the subscriptions were only £204; in 1750, £718; in 1800, £425; in 1820, £1327; in 1839, £10,915; and in 1850, £36,848, while the society's income from all sources amounted to no less than £91,874. The number of missionaries now supported by the society was about 400. Dr. Williams read the annual report of the South Hackney Church Fund, from which it appeared that the income during the past year had been £168, making, with those of previous years, £2398. The appropriation of last year's fund had been as follows:—To the Society for Propagating the Gospel, £34 1s. 10d.; to the National Society, £43 2s. 4d.; to the Additional Curates Society, £20 9s. 44.; and to the Church Building Fund, £29 12s. 4d. The report was adopted. The Rev. H. J. Vernon, one of the secretaries of the parent society, said that its work had been twofold from the very first—to attend to our own colonists, and also to the heathen amongst whom they were placed. To do either they must do both, for the two classes were intermingled. Other speakers followed, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the rev. chairman.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL BUILDING SociETY.—A meeting took place on Wednessay evening at the Ponitry Chapel; the Lord Mayor in the chair. The report stated that since 1843, the society had been the means of erecting or of aiding in the erection of eight handsome and commodious chards in destinate and populous localities; viz. Horbury chapel, Haverstock-hill chapel, the Cty-road chapel, and successful use of Fortland chapel, lear St. John's-wood, a

Mr. Bennert.—In the reply of the Bishop of Bath and Wells to a pro-MR. BENNETT.—In the reply of the Bishop of Bath and Wells to a protest which had been addressed to him, from certain persons of Frome, against Mr. Bennett's presentation to the living of that place, his Lordship says:—'I can assure you, had I not been satisfied that Mr. Bennett was not attached to, or likely to be influenced by, the doctrines of the Church of Rome, or likely to influence in that direction others of any congregation committed to his care, I should have declined instituting him, from whatever quarter his nomination might have come; but as I am fully satisfied that Mr. Bennett has a firm and deep rooted attachment to our own Church, and to all the doctrines of the Church of England, repudiating all Romish doctrines, I feel that I should be acting unjustly by him, and uncourteously as well as unfairly by the Marchioness of Bath (whose firm attachment to our Church is so well known), if I were to refuse him admission into my diocese."

#### THE AUSTRALIAN GOLD-FIELDS.

The following particulars respecting the recent enormous discoveries of gold-mines in Bathurst, and the surrounding parts of the country, have been received lately in this country from a person who resides in Sydney, New South Wales:-

New South Wales:—

Wooloomvoloo, Sydney, N. S. W., Sept. 3, 1851.

This colony (Sydney) still remains in a very agitated state, owing to the gold fever, which is not in the least way abated. People of every class of society are constantly leaving here for the "diggings," and almost every business is at an entire stand-still. We are afraid that a unaber of our police are going to desert us and be off to the mines, for it is rumoured that nearly forty of the city police and all the water police are about to resign the bâton for the purpose of trying their luck at gold-inding. It is also reported that the police which are stationed at Geckatoo Island intend to try a change of scene and air on a similar errand. I am sorry to say that provisions are still very high in price, and business is very dull.

dull.

1 enclose you some correspondence from a friend at Bathurst, which we received a short time back. Let my friends in England read it, as it will show them the present state of the scene of operations.

The subjoined extracts are taken from the letter referred to above,

The subjoined extracts are taken from the letter referred to above, and are dated—

Bathurst, August 14, 1851.

The go'd-diggers are doing wonders on Mr. Wentworth's land at Frederick's Valley. There are two brothers of the name of Haghan who in two days procured £150 worth of gold; in one day they picked up two lumps weighing respectively 11½ and 14 ounces. As this gold is found in a large quartz vein and in the matrix, I should not be surprised at some enormous discoveries of auriferous wealth being made in that quarter.

Several parties have arrived here from the Turos, and the accounts received from there are of a very satisfactory nature. A great number of the diggers are doing remarkably well, and many are roaming about prospecting in the small creeks and tributaries of the river. It is pretty generally the opinion of most parties there, that those who have a mind to work and persevere can make sure of remunerative wages.

Three sailors, who a fortnight since arrived here from Sydney, have procured £800 worth of the precious metal from the "claim" they are now working near the Wallaby Rocks, for which they have lately refused £500. A great quantity of gold has arrived in town within the last four days, in small lots, but Mondays and Tuesdays are the principal days on which the gold arrives, in time for the essort on Wednesday morning.

It is rumoured in town, that Mr. Rotton, the mail contractor, has entered into an arrangement with the Government to run a daily mail from Bathurst to Sydney. Since the increasing traffic and number of arrivals to our district this was much required, for, since the gold discovery, a person travelling from Bathurst to mail under required to book himself three weeks in advance of his arrival in Sydney to ensure a passage by the return mail.

# PIRACY AND MURDER IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

The pirates of the Indian Archipelago, to whose atrocities attention was drawn some time back, have again furnished materials for a harrowing narrative. The following account refers to the murder of two gentlemen and a portion of their native crew by a most outrageous attack made on their vessel by some Lanun and Suloo pirates in Mallada Bay. The following particulars were obtained from a gentleman who formed one of the expedition which made diligent inquiries on the spot as to the tragedy : --

the spot as to the tragedy:—

The H. C. steamer Piuto, on her way from Labuan to the N.E. coast of Borneo, touched at Malluda Bay, at which place intelligence was received of the capture by pirates of the schooner Bolphin, and the murder of Mr. Burns (supercargo) and Robertson (captain), as also a portion of the crew. This outrage is reported to have taken place on or about the 7th or 8th of September last. From inquiries made, it appeared that, in the evening, whilst the vassel was under way, two boats manned by ten men went alongside and intimated their desire to trade, which Captain Robertson declined to do until daylight next morning. About seven o'clock on the following day, two men, one a Lanun and the other a Sulco man, went on board, apparently to trade with Mr. Burns, having with them some mats, pearls, and camphor. Whilst Mr. Burns was in a stooping posture, his attention taken up examining some pearls in his hand, a Borneo mat, rolled up, was handed from the boat, which Burns glanced at, and in which was concealed a Sulco kris. The pretended trader adroitly drew out the hidden weapon, and at a single cut severed Burns's head from his body. Captain Robertson was pacing wap and down the quarter-deck, and at this juncture his back was towards Burns. The Sulco man, observing Burns despatched, made a cut at Robertson's neck who, turning at the instant, received a kris wound across at a single cut severed Burns's head from his body. Captain Robertson was pacing ap and down the quarter-deck, and at this juncture his back was towards Burns. The Suloo man, observing Burns despatched, made a cut at Robertson's neck, who, turning at the instant, received a kris wound across the chin, and ran forward to the jibboom-end, whence he begged hard for his life. From one of the boats, under the schooner's bows, several spears were thrown at Robertson, who fell into the water and was finished by a spear thrust through his body. Three of the crew (Malays) were also butchered. Not the least resistance was offered, and the arms were all below in the hold. The rest of the crew took to the water or escaped up the rigging; their ives were spared, and they were bound with ropes. A native woman on board was cut nearly in two and thrown into the ses. On obtaining this information the Fluto proceeded to Labuk Bay, to which place the Dolphia was reported to have been taken by the pirates. Owing to the shallowness of the water the boats were got ready, consisting of the two paddle-box boats, each fitted with a 6-pounder, and the first enter, under the command of Mr. Hodge, of the Pluto, and accompanied by Mr. St. John, officating commissioner. In consequence of the intricacy of the Benguin river, some difficulty was experienced in hitting upon the right channel. After passing some distance, the Dolphia's bost was observed pulling towards the follila; and at six r.M. Mr. Hodges boarded the schooner Dolphia, at anchor in the Benguin river. The same evening Mr. St. John proceeded up the river to see the chief, from whom it was ascertained that on the schooner's arrival he demanded of the pirates what vessel it was; they said she was a Spanish trader, and as the Suloos are at war with Spain, they had a right to take her. The crew were interrogated, but from fear answered they did not know what fing the vessel sailed under; but one of the chief's people, seeing the crew, said, "You are Mr. Burns's crew—I have seen the Lanuns, who threatened to return and destroy the chief of Benguin. The flotilla towed the Dolphin to Labuk Bay, and on the 2d of November it rejoined the Pluto. The ateamer next day towed the Dolphin as far as the northern entrance of Malluda Bay, placed on board four European seamen, victualled the native crew, and despatched the schooner to Singapore.



THE KAFFIR WAR.

WE continue to be favoured with characteristic Sketches illustrative of the war in Kaffraria. The first of the accompanying scenes is thus described in the following extract from a letter, dated Alice, Cape of

Good Hope, 25th Oct., 1851:—
"I enclose a pen-and-ink sketch of a 'scene' in South Africa. The figures in their shirts are intended for our Fingoes, with gun and

assegai. The figures on the mountains represent the position held by the enemy. The accourtements of the principal figures show those employed when the parties set out for two or three days' patrol. When they go out for a longer period, additional articles are required, as a matter of course.

"The rebels and Kaffirs still continue to make a most determined stand against our troops. For the last fourteen days, our troops, from 5000 to 6000 in number, have been bombarding and charging them in



EAST LONDON, BUFFALO MOUTH, FROM THE WEST.

one of the almost impenetrable natural fortresses of this country, about 30 miles from this place. Very exaggerated reports have been circulated respecting the loss of the enemy, which, it is now generally believed, is comparatively small. We have lost ten men killed, and thirty wounded. Altogether, we have nothing to boast of; no impression appears to have been made as yet. The day before yesterday the hombarding was heard there again. We are hourly waiting for the re-

Vague reports announce another failure, and it is as yet pretty

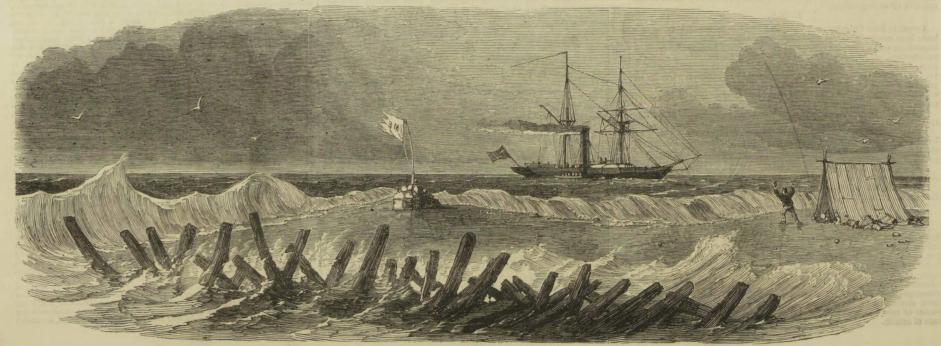
sult. Vague reports announce another failure, and it is as yet pretty clear that the enemy hold their fastnesses."

The second Sketch shows Buffalo Mouth, or the Port of East London, with the Styx steamer landing (close in) horses, &c., for the service: the dark spots represent the surf-boats on the Warp; the two rows of waggons are waiting for hire; a train of these conveyances sometimes, in travelling, occupies perhaps three miles, and is escorted by fifty men.

H.M. STEAM-TENDER "ALBAN" RESCUING THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN BRIGANTINE.

CREW OF AN AMERICAN BRIGANTINE.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of H.M. steam-tender Albam discovering the wreck of an ill-fated American brigantine, the Mesardis, of New York, on her voyage from Chagres, Navy Bay, to Jackson, in the United States, when there were rescued two of her crew, who had been there from the 31st of August to the 23d November. Both were very sickly, and in all probability would have died had the timely arrival of the Albam been delayed much longer. The following account appeared in the Jannaica Standard —— "H.M. steamer Albam, Lieut. Craufurd, arrived at Port Royal on Saturday last from the Serranilla Keys, in six days. The Albam brought up two men from the wreck of an American briganatine, lost on the reef. The following is a narrative of the discovery of the wreck, in search of which H.M. steamer Albam recently went, and two lives saved:—"H.M. steamer Albam proceeded on the afternoon of the 21st November from Port Royal to the Serranilla Bank, in search of distressed American seamen believed to be located in Beacon Cay, in the immediate vicinity of the above bank. On the Albam approaching her destination, Lieut. Craufurd observed a tent erected on the Cay, out of which a man was remarked to go waving his hat in great triumph and joy: the steamer then, with great care, stood as near the Cay as practicable, and observed the wreck of the ill-fated vessel, which was almost broken up, lying on the most exposed point of land, with the force of the sea sweeping over her. The Albam was then brought to in the safest place, when the gig and cutter were lowered down for the purpose of rendering whatever assistance might be requisite: the boats were speedily manned—the cutter in charge of Mr. Belt, gunner, with a crew of nine hands; the party in the gig consisting of Lieutenant Craufurd, with four men, and Dr. Crawford, assistant-surgeon; the latter gentleman proceeding for the boat, with orders to keep lear of breakers till his return, and to be ready, if n WE have been favoured by a Correspondent with the accompanying Sketch of H.M. steam-tender Alban discovering the wreck of an ill-fated



H. M. S. "ALBAN" RESCUING A PART OF THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN BRIGANTINE IN SERRANILLA KEYS.



GREAT RUNNING MATCH IN COPENHAGEN FIELDS, ON MONDAY.

GREAT RUNNING MATCH FOR THE CHAMPION'S BELT, AND A SWEEPSTAKES IN CASH, IN COPENHAGEN-FIELDS.

NEARLY all the pedestrians of celebrity were brought together on Monday, either to compete for the championship, or to witness the performance of the swiftest foot-racers of the present time. Although the weather was showery and unfavourable, thousands of spectators congregated on this well-known sporting-ground. The arrangements were excellent, preventing confusion, obstruction, and annoyance; so that the competitors came to the scratch in admirable order, starting at fifty minutes past two o'clock, to the satisfaction of the immense throng, computed to exceed 4600 persons.

The Champion's Belt (the chief prize contended for) is a beautiful piece of workmanship, of rich purple Genoa velvet, 6 feet in length, and

4 inches in width: in its centre is a silver shield, with richly chased figures in bold relief, emblematic of pedestrian sports, the top part of the shield having a figure of Mercury holding the wreath of victory, in another part showing two groups of human figures in a field, all in silver, contesting a running match; a massive silver buckle and tab, the whole bordered with white satin; the back of the belt being embroidered with silver laurel leaves. The cost of the whole was £25.

By twelve o'clock there were 18 competitors entered, each naming a colour he proposed running in, so that the sight was very imposing when the whole number of these pedestrians were ranged for the start; Jackson, Grantham, Levitt, Swift, Tetlow, and Frost appearing to have the greatest number of backers. The odds before starting were as follow:—2 to 1 agst Grantham; 3 to 1 agst Levitt, Frost, or Tetlow. Manks (although on the ground) refused to start.

At ten minutes before three o'clock the pedestrians went away at a tremendous speed, Pudney (Mile-end) with the lead; Tetlow (Oldham), second; Levitt (Battersea), third; Frost (Suffolk Stag), Jackson (Ame-

rican Deer), and Adams (Mitcham) close behind, with very little alteration during the performance of the first mile (three times round the ground). Levitt then shot ahead—Pudney second, Tetlow third, Frost fourth, Adams and Griffiths (Walworth) well up. Levitt gave up in the tenth round, and Grantham in the twelfth; Jackson not running more than five miles. At the completion of the fourth mile Frost had obtained the lead—Tetlow being second, Adams third, Pudney fourth, Jackson fifth; after which Frost was never caught, but won the prize with comparative ease, by from 200 to 300 yards in advance of Tetlow, who came in second; Pudney being third, Adams fourth, and Kelly fifth; the last two being full 600 yards behind Frost. The winner went over his ten miles in the almost incredibly short time (considering the weather and wet ground) of 54 minutes 21 seconds—the last two passing the winning flag in 55 minutes 57 seconds.

The Beit was given up to the winner the same evening, at the Copenhagen Tavern, in the presence of a large concourse of sporting gentlemen and pedestrians.



THE NORTH LONDON SCHOOL OF DRAWING AND MODELLING, CAMDEN TOWN.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

#### SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOLS.—THE NORTH LONDON SCHOOLS OF DRAWING AND MODELLING.

This establishment presents one of the most gratifying successes of the recent attempts to extend the means of art-education in this country.

This establishment presents one of the most gratifying successes of the recent attempts to extend the means of art-education in this country.

The above School, situated at Camden-town, a locality favourable as the residence of a superior class of artisans, may be considered a model-school for the education of art-workmen. The institution has been in active operation for nearly two years, and has more than realised the expectations of its most sanguine promoters, being attended by about 100 male and 30 female pupils.

The School is under the patronage of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, to whose liberality it is greatly indebted. It is conducted by a committee of artists, architects, and manufacturers; the separate classes being under the supervision of practical artists of established repute.

It has long been felt, that, as a nation, we were in artistic faste inferior to our Continental neighbours. Fer a contury past Paris has supported seventeen such subsidiary schools out of the municipal fands. Our Government was, therefore, called upon to provide similar means of instruction; and, in obedience to the demand, have established schools of design in London and in various provincial towns. These schools have been to a certain extent useful, though the general feeling about them has been one of disappointment; and justly so, for they promised more than they could possibly fulfil. Pupils in vain expected that in two, three, or four years they should be sent forth able to prepare for any manufacturer who might pay for their services, designs, original, artistic, and easily executed by the practical workman. All acted upon a false basis; the Government who provided the schools, the wealthy manufacturers who subscribed to them, and the pupils who flocked to them to learn so pleasant and easy a method of making a livelihood.

A few practical men residing in the neighbourhood of this school, having come to the conclusion that schools of design were "unudamentally wrong in principle," resolved to attempt the establis

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday, January 18.—2d Sunday after Epiphany.
Monday, 19.—Earl of Surrey beheaded, 1547.
Tussday, 20.—Fablan. American Independence acknowledged, 1783.
Wednesday, 21.—Agnes. Louis XVI. guilletined, 1793.
Thussday, 22.—Vincent. Lord Byron born, 1798.
Friday, 23.—W. Pitt died, 1809.
Saturday, 24.—South Sea bubble exploded, 1721.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE. FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1852.

												vabrane!
h m	No tide	h m 0 19	h m 0 50	h m	h m 1 40	h m 2 6	h m	M h m 2 49	h m 3 10	h m 3 28	h m 3 45	h m h m 4 3 4 30

POYAL PRINCESS THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET. LU Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KRAM.—On MONDAY, AAN. 19, performed Shakepear's Comedy of The MERRY WIVES of WINDSOR, and the Pan to sky, 20th. Twelfth Night, as played at Windsor Cast's, by Royal Command, Pantomime. Wednesday, 21st. Hamlet, and the Pantomime. Thursday, 22d. The Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. Friday, 23d. To Parents and Guardians Baker, and the Pantomime. Staturday, 24th, Twelfth Night, and the Pantomime.

THE ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE. Triumphant auccess—praise of the entire Press—crowded houses—First Appearance of New Singers.
MONDAY, JANUARY 19, and every Evening during the week, Init story Address by Mr.
Albany Brown. THE MANAGER'S ROOM; DSbot of the celebrated Italian prima doma,
Signora Barbarl All-m; BOMBASTES FURIOSO, with introduced Melodies; and the Grand
Ballat of PAULINE; or, the Pupil of Nature. Doors to open as Half-pat Seven; to commotion at Explored Clock.
MONING OF PROPOSITE AND

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.-Proprietor and ager, Mr W BATTY.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 19, and during the week, I issued week of the renowned Rope Equilibries, M. Frants Benor. To be stry a Scene of the Arona. The whole in terminate with the Equestrian Pte MR and MRS BRIGGS; or, Pronche to terminate with the Equestrian Pte MR and MRS BRIGGS; or, Pronche and the Christian Pterminace on Thursday January 22nd, on which occasion the Entertainments will the Pantonime, followed by novel Scanes in the Circle, and Bine Beard. That the Box-office from Eleven to Four.

ONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall.-NDON SACHED TRANSPORTE SACROTHER P. PARCELLIAR.

On FRIDAY, ANULARY Seth, Mendelseohn's Sacred Oratorio ELIJAH. Vocalists reh, Miss Dolby, Mr Lockey, Mr H Phillips, Sc. 'the Baad and Choras will consist Performers. Conductor, Mr Euronae, Foucder of the Excise hall Oratorios. The plant to the Society is 11 sper annum, or for Roserved Seats, £2 2s.—Two Tickets excise plant of the Society is 11 sper annum, or for Roserved Seats, £2 2s.—Two Tickets mas, will be criticated in Six Tickets. Eubscribers to the Beserved Seats will be previous from the provided Seats will be previous appendix Copy of an Oratorio, or the 'Loudon Pasimist.' by the Cenductor.

T. MARTIN'S HALL.—Monthly Concerts of Ancient and
Modern Music, under the direction of Mr JOHN HULLAH—The FIRST CONCERT
on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. JANUARY 21, when will be performed Mendelssohn a
93th Pasim, Lesilo's Festival Anthem. "Leon ras," Handle's Cantata, "Alexander's Fest"
with other Music Priocipal visualists—Miss Birch, Miss Alicyne; Mr Swifs, Mr Frierk
Bodda. The chorus will consist of the members of Mr Hulah's First Upper Singing
Bothool. Term for the Series of Four Concerts—Singi sticket, area, 7s; doubte ditto, 10s 6d;
reserved seat, 14s; doubte ditto, 21s; stall, 21s; double ditto, 21s 6d; may be had at St
Marsin's Hall.

THE WINTER COLLECTION of SKETCHES and DRAW-INGS at the GALLERY of the OLD WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, 5, Pall-Mall East, is NOW OPEN, comprising, amongst other important works, choice precimens by Turner, R.A.; Mulready, R.A.; Baberis, R.A.; Standeld, R.A.; Wobjerr, R.A.; Landser, R.A.; Hart, R.A.; Croswick, R.A.; John Martin, K. L.; Go-ley Floiding, Cattermoie, John Lewis Flith, A.B.A.; Ward, A.B.A.; Egg, A.R.A.; Leitch, Topham, Hunt, Holland, Lance, Dancan, Dodgson, Goodall, &c. Open daily from 10 :ill duck. Admission, 1s.

Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East.

SAMUEL STEPNEY, Sec.

DIORAMA of HINDOSTAN.—This Grand MOVING DIORAMA is now Open Dally, at the bours of Twelve, Three, and Eight, at the SALLERY, Baker-strees Bazaar, Portman-squace. Admission, 18; Stalls, 2s;

you.

oving Diorama of Hindostan complete, we can justly declare it is the most ful exhibition of its kind hitherto presented to the public, to whose patronage seed 3"—The Era.

GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.

PATRON.—H. R. R. PRINCE ALBEST.

POYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lecture by Price models, Works of Art. Specimens of insulatedors, act, from the Great Exmotion, ex-plained by Mr. Crisps. Optical Effects in Dissolving Views. Microscope, Caromatrope, &c., Diver and Diving-beil, &c.—Admission, h; Schools and Children under ten years of sea, Half-price.—Open daily from Eleven till First and every evening, except caturday, from

POBIN'S SOIREES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES. to 23, Piccadilly.—Third Programme. Iminitable Novelties. Every Evening, at Eights of Clock, M and Madame Robin will repeat their inimitable SOIREES and grand Javonille Feter for the Curistmas Holdays. Every Wednesday a Morning Performance, at Blaft-past Two. Children under ten years of age half price. Piaces may be secured at Mr. Mitchelle, Royal Library. 1. At James sirects Elear, Andrews, &c. N.B.—As previously anguaged, the performances will be concluded with the Agioscope

TOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S PARK. — The BURN UTAN, presented by the Gevernor of Singacore; the BIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by his Highness the Vicery of Egypt; the ELEPHANT CALF, and many recent additions are exhibited daily.—Admission, 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

ONDON to DUBLIN, via HOLYHEAD, in 131 Hours .-

Guide, "page 20; and "Fisher's Irish Guide," page 2.

PLACKHEATH GROVE SCHOOL, conducted by Dr.

MOORS, LLD, Member of 8. John's College, Cambridge—In this Establishment
general business of life. Nine masters in the various branches are engaged; the German and
articled in different swalks of life are giving the lifehest satisfaction. The place is proverbiat
past half-year. The highest references to foreigners whose some have been ducated in the
eatablishment, as well as to guntlemen and families at home. Terms moderate. Numbers
limited and select.

NEXT SATURDAY, JAN. 24, 1852, WILL BE PUBLISHED THE

EXTRA NUMBER

TO THE

### ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS: CONTAINING THE THIRD ISSUE OF

### THE SONGS AND MELODIES OF ENGLAND.

THE POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY;

THE SYMPHONIES AND A CCOMPANIMENTS BY SIR H. R. BISHOP, KT., PROFESSOR OF MUSIC AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD;

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY

J. GILBERT, W. HARVEY, G. DODGSON, S. READ, B. FOSTER, G. THOMAS, &c.

In order to prevent disappointment, every copy of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News will have this extra Musical Number sent with it. Any Subscriber, however, is at liberty to have the Musical Number exchanged for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Jan. 31st. The pages are numbered so that the volume will be complete with or without the Musical Supplement.

Office, 198, Strand, Jan. 17th, 1852.

#### OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The managers of our illustrated contemporary certainly leave no stone unturned in their vigorous efforts to add now sources of attraction and new features of interest to the weekly publication over which they preside. The public is promised a series of Supplements, magnificently illustrated, in which upwards of one hundred old English airs, newly arranged and harmonised by Sir Henry Bishop, will be wedded to original songs by Mr. Charles Mackay. Of Sir Henry Bishop's arrangements it would be superfiaces to speak. They are simple, perfectly characteristic, and in entire keeping with the flowing ease of ballad music. To Mr. Charles Mackay the literary department has been with great propriety confided."—Morning Chronicle.
"This is the commencement of a publication to be given in the form of Supple-

fectly characteristic, and in entire keeping with the flowing ease of ballad music. To Mr. Charles Mackay the literary department has been with great propriety confided."—Morning Chronicle.

"This is the commencement of a publication to be given in the form of Supplementary Numbers of the LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. It promises to be of great interest and value. For the accomplishment of the object in view, the names of the two collaborateurs are a sufficient guarantee. Dr. Mackay has long hell a high place among our lyrical poets; and the music of England does not beast of a more illustrious name than that of Bishop."—Doily News.

"A very noble and beautiful enterprise has recently been adventured upon by the proprietors of the LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, being no other than the collection, and therefore also the conservation, of the national music of England. That it will be welcome to the real lovers of song, we cannot doubt, from the merit of the project itself, and the colebrity both of the poet and the composer engaged upon the enterprise."—Suc.

"The proprietors of our contemporary, the LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, have undertaken the large and bo'd task of giving to the world a new and complete edition of English song-music. The musical editor of the work is Sir Henry Bishop, the very best man for such a task; the editor and the composer of the new songs is Mr. Charles Mackay, whose literary taste and feeling is unquestionable, and who has given abundant evidence that he can touch the heart of a whole people."—Altas.

"We are grantified to be able to award high praise to Mr. Charles Mackay for the sensible and elegant verses which grace the Musical Suppements of the LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of a cellection of English Songs and Melodies, is an event worth noticing in the records of literature. The poetry is by Charles Mackay, the symphonies and accompaniments by Sir Henry Bishop. With editors no well qualified, and with the influence of a journal so deservedly popular, this undertaking cannot fail to have great succes

VOLUME NINETEEN of the ILLUSTRATED

LONDON NEWS is now ready, bound in cloth gilt, price 25s., containing upwards of
ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.
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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS,-The back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED London News for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and News-agents at the published price. The Numbers previous to 1850 can be had only in Parts or Volumes.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. Le Petit Causeur.—Lepago's French School.—Messeager of Mercy.—Home and its Pleasures.—The Little Sister.—New Tales from Faëry Laud.—Kindness and Cruelty.—Aunt Effice ithynaes.—Anderson's Fairy Legends.—The Scarlet Letter.—Lowell's Poetical Works.

MUSIC.—"I love to sing when I am glad."

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

As faithful recorders of events, we are bound to notice the fact of the attempts made by the Premier to infuse new character and new talent into the Administration-a proceeding rendered all the more advisable and necessary by the dismissal or secession of Lord Palmerston. Hitherto these attempts have not been attended with success. The only change as yet made—at all events, as yet known to the public-is the substitution of Lord Granville for Lord Palmerston in the Foreign Office-a change which, whatever may be merston in the Foreign Office—a change which, whatever may be its advantages in other respects, adds no weight to the personnel of the Ministry, as all the aid and influence that could be derived from the support and ability of Lord Granville were previously at the command of the Ministry. The gravity of the circumstances is not to be denied. The Premier, if we may judge from the almost daily summoning of Cabinet Councils, is as fully aware of the necessity of amending his position, as he is embarrassed how to set about it. The difficulties in the way of any strengthening of the Ministry out of the old domestic and family party are too many; and it is, indeed, more than doubtful whether any combination that might be made than doubtful whether any combination that might be made out of such materials would meet the object in view, or satisfy the country that its affairs were confided to a strong and respectable Administration. The difficulties that prevent such tried and able politicians as Sir James Graham and Mr. Gladstone, and the small but hopeful band who acknowledge them as their headers from such tried and able politicians. them as their leaders, from embarking their fortunes with such sinking ship, are not less formidable; and we doubt whether any other section of the Liberal or Conservative-Free-trade any other section of the Liberal or Conservative-Free-trade parties would afford men who could cordially act, under the guidance of the present Premier. Probably nothing further will be done or known until the meeting of Parliament, when we shall have some Ministerial and anti-Ministerial explanations, especially such as may be forced from Lord Palmerston—which will throw light upon the present state and future prospects of parties in this country. Amid the uncertainty that prevails, one thing, however, is tolerably certain. Whatever changes may be made in the Ministry—whether Lord John carries his new Reform Bill or not, or whether a Graham, a Derby, or a Palmerston Administrathe Ministry—whether Lord John carries his new Retorm Bill of not, or whether a Graham, a Derby, or a Palmer-ton Administration shall succeed to power—there will inevitably be a dissolution of Parliament. Already candidates are appearing in the field, and a busy canvass has commenced in several parts of the country. "Election Rumours" has become a standing head of news in the columns of our daily contemporaries; and the note of preparation is sounded on all sides. Another thing is equally certain—the new Parliament, whenever elected will have hard certain-the new Parliament, whenever elected, will have hard

THERE are some minds so constituted that they can battle with adversity, and exhibit wisdom, prudence, courage, and every quality that commands respect, but that cannot make head against the perils of success. Louis Napoleon appears to be of the number. With nearly 8,000,000 of electors to back him-though possibly the real numbers who voted for him did not reach two-thirds of that amount—he has become so inflated with insolence and pride, that he has cast off the prudence and common sense which forthat he has cast off the prudence and common sense which formerly distinguished him. Instead of continuing to show himself
courageous, he exhibits himself as one of the most reckless, violent,
and unscrupulous men who ever wielded supreme power. Hitherto
this Journal has made every allowance for the difficulties of his
position. If it be admitted, for the sake of argument,
that the late Assembly was factious and unprincipled—that
its proceedings brought the Government to a dead lock, and produced a crisis that did not admit of any but a violent solution, and
that the act of December 2d was to a certain extent forced upon
the President of the Republic by a public as well as by a private necessity—and that France, upon the whole, was well disposed to
submit to and appland the daring which put an end to such peril
and perplexity—we are bound to say that more was expected of and perplexity—we are bound to say that more was expected of Louis Napoleon than a mere brute triumph. It is not enough that he should have placed himself in a high position: it is essential, if he wish to retain it, and to preserve his name from infamy, that he should secure the respect of the people whom he has coerced, and that he should atone for the violence of his deed by the justice of his rule, and by the wilestered policy of his by the justice of his rule, and by the enlightened policy of his Government. The man who is severe when necessity compels him to be so may be pardoned; but the man who is severe and num to be so may be pardoned; but the man who is severe and tyrannical when danger has passed away, when he is undisputed and uncontested master, and when severity can have no object but the dastardly ones of malice, revenge, and spite, lays himself open to the world's disapproval, and deprives himself of all friends among the good. The decrees of banishment against some of the most illustrious men in France, which appeared in last Saturday's Moniteur, are unparalleled in history for their wantonness of tyranny. No less than 2500 persons of all ranks and classes of society want to Moniteur, are unparalleled in history for their wantonness of tyranny. No less than 2500 persons of all ranks and classes of society are to be sent to the pestilential bogs and burning skies of Cayenne without trial, and without having committed or been accused of committing a breach of the law, and simply on the ground that the President considers them dangerous persons. The best men of the French army—men whom the soldiery loves—are banished on the same pretext; and, though not sent to Cayenne, have no thanks to give the President for the comparative favour of being allowed to live in kngland or the United States. M. de Morny, who has shown himself willing to abet States. M. de Morny, who has shown himself willing to abet the President in all his other acts, was aghast at the decree of banishment as originally drawn up against these and other celebrities of France, literary and political as well as military, and positively refused to countersign it—an act which, were he not so intimately related by blood and friendship to the President might also have cost him his office or his literary and positive or here. sident, might also have cost him his office or his liberty, or both.

sident, might also have cost him his office or his liberty, or both.

We know of nothing so monstrous in modern history; not even
the horrors of the Bastile under Louis XIV. could exceed the
atrocity of this wholesale "deportation." Louis Napoleon may dissolve the National Guard, as he has done, for it was a uscless, if
not pernicious, institution; but if he expect to carry on his Government by terror alone—if he think that the great, polite,
and intelligent French nation will submit permanently to
a censorship of journals, pamphlets, books, and plays—if he
imagine that the sword, and the sword alone, is to be the
emblem and the means of government, and that all independence of thought and action, and all intellect that shows
itself adverse to a barbarous tyranny unworthy of the feudal ages. pendence of thought and action, and all interfect that shows itself adverse to a barbarous tyranny unworthy of the feudal ages, is to be sabred or banished—events will speedily teach him that he has made a gross and fatal error. He has played a great game, and for the present he seems to have won it. But the chances are not wholly at an end; he is himself imperilling them; and, should a reverse of fortune ensue, it will fare harder with him, we may be sure, than it has fared with the unhappy exiles of Cayenne. How

sure, than it has fared with the unhappy exiles of Cayenne. How hard that may be, it is not for us to say.

The Constitution which he has at length promulgated will scarcely increase his claims to public respect, or help to better his position. Such a document is a mere farce. A President with powers to name a Senate of his own absolute free will—a Senate whose members are entitled to no salary, but may receive one of 30,000 francs if they are despicable enough to deserve it by their obsequiousness and subserviency to the tyranny of the Chief—a Legislative Body elected for ten years, and having no power to reject laws, or even to receive the petitions of the people, and having the liberty to talk, but not to have its discourses transmitted through the medium of the press, is an utter mockery, which not even the reality of the sword will long force the French people to submit to. Never before was such an insult perpetrated people to submit to. Never before was such an insult perpetrated against a civilised people.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .- On Thursday the Lord Chancellor and other members of a Royal Commission appointed for the purpose assembled in the House of Lords, and, having summoned the clerks of the House of Commons, Parliament was further prorogued to the 3d of February next, then to meet for the despatch of "divers urgent and important affairs."

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOL ON .- The Times of Thursday has the following statement, in reference to reports which have appeared in the German papers respecting the marriage of the President of the French Republic:—"For some time before the late coup d'état communications had been going on between the President and Queen Christina of Spain, with a view to a marriage between himself and one of the daughters of her Majesty by her second husband, Munoz; and, if we are not misniformed, some pecuniary advances had actually preceded this martimonial contract. However this may be, the negotiation has now been broken off, the money repaid, and the elect of the 20th December now books for a consort among the legitimare issue of the crowned heads of Europe. The Court to which the attention of Louis Napoleon has been naturally directed is that of Sweden, for the Queen of Sweden is a daughter of Engène Beauharnals, married to King Osacr, the son of Bernadotte; and their daughter, the Princess Charlotte Engénie of Sweden, is said to be the object of this proposal. It would be difficult for Louis Napoleon to contract a more suitable marriage. The Princess is in her 22d year, and may be considered to be French in her descent from both father and mother. She owes her rank to the sole survivor of the Imperial fortunes, who preserved his throne at the expense Thursday has the following statement, in reference to reports which have apbe French in her descent from both father and mother. She owes her rank to the sole survivor of the imperial fortunes, who preserved his throne at the expense of his allegiance to the French empire; and, if the pretentions of the imperial oynasty are to be revived in our generation, it would be no increation postical justice that they should be represented by the descendants of the repudiated Josephine."

instice that they should be represented by the descendants of the repudiated Josephine."

Kossuth.—We have received a bust of Kossuth by Mr. Manning, the sculptor. It is very successful, and gives the great lutellect, as well as the form, of the popular Magyar leader.

ETON COLLEGE.—The students, in grateful remembrance of her Majesty's condescension and kindness in visiting the College of Eton with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the members of the Royal suite, on the 4th of June last, have presented to the Rev. Dr. Hawtrey, the head-master, a beautifully executed bust, in marble, of her Majesty, from the chisel of Thorneycroft. This adm rable likeness of her Majesty, from the chisel of Thorneycroft. This adm rable likeness of her Majesty, from the chisel of Thorneycroft. This adm rable likeness of her Majesty, from the chisel of the period of the Prince Consort, recently presented to the college by his Royal Highness, has just been placed over the entrance in the upper school, with those of its Royal patrons, Georpe III. and William IV.

DOOM OF THE GERMAN NAVY.—The German Gazette announces the doom of the German navy. At the end of this month the German navy will cease to exist; the vessels are to be sold, the officers and crews are to be paid off. This fleet, created by a national necessity, and consisting of about thirteen vessels, three or four of them splendid and powerful steam-frigates, the only bulwark of German maritime trade, now destroyed by the Frankfort Diet, is the most bitter and biting satire on the political sagacity of Germany. The chief sufferer by all this is Prussia, whose young navy in the Baitle is quite useless without the squadron in the German Sea; and the money she has spent and will spend in completing her navy is entirely thrown away.

It is estimated that the total aggregate of capital which has been expended up to this time in the construction of railways, in different parts of the world, amounts to the enormous sum of £447,786,000.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Cabinet Council.—On the 9th inst. sum nouses were issued to attend two Cabinet Councils this week, on the 14th and 15th instact; the first was held on Wednesday afternoon at the Foreign-offile. The Ministers present were Lord John Rassell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir George Grey, Earl Granville, Earl Grey, the Chucellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Broughton, the Right Hon. Heary Labon-chere, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Right Hon. Fox Manle, and Lord Sey, mour. The Council sat two hours and a half. Lords Minto and Broughton who were absent from the Cabinet Council held on the previous week, came to town on this occasion, the only absentee being the Earl of Carlisle. On Thursday the second Cabinet Council was held at noon. The Ministers present were—Lord J. Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Broughton, the Lord Chancellor, Sir G. Grey, Lord Grauville, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Minto, Earl Grey, the Right Hon, H. Labouchere, Sir F. T. Baring, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Seymour, and the R gat Hon. Fox Manle.

Ministerial Movements and Rumours.—On Monday Lord Normanby transacted business at the Foreign-office. The Globe of Monday states that Lord Clanricarde has declared his intention to leave the Cabinet so soon as a successor can be procured, and that the noble Lord has been solicited to take the French embassy, should Lord Normamby become a member of the Cabinet. On Tuesday the Postmaster-Goueral (Lora Clanricarde) had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing-street; Mr. Commissary-General Miller with Earl Grey, at the Coionial-office; and Mr. Grenville Berkeley with Sir G. Grey, at the Home-office. Captain R. S. Dundas, R.N., had an interview with the Prime Minister on Wednesday, in Downing Chronice cor-CIBINET COUNCIL -On the 9th inst. sum nonses were issued to at-

THE ENGLISH EMBASSY IN MADRID.—The Morning Chronicle correspondent writes from Madrid on the 4th inst:—"I have heard, and I have reason to believe that the assertion is true, that Lord Howden has sent in his resignation." At the banquet given by Maria Christins, on the 6th inst., the absence of the English Minister was remarked.

absence of the English Minister was remarked.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.—There is no foundation for the statement of a morning contemporary, that a committee has been appointed by the Government, and is now sitting at the Custom-house, on the management of Customs. The statement that Sir Thomas Fremantle, chairman of the Board of Customs, is about to be replaced by another chief commissioner, is equally unfounded. The Customs reforms, to the accomplishment of which the attention of the imaginary committee is announced to be specially directed, were effected more than a year ago, at the fustance of Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir Alexander Spearman, and Mr. Hayter.—Globe.

THE EXTRAMURAL INTERMENTS BILL.-The Prime Minister had

than a year ago, at the lestance of Sir Thomas Fremanile, Sir Alexander Spearman, and Mr. Hayler.—Globe.

The Extramulal Interments Bill.—The Prime Minister had appointed Monday to receive a deparation from Marylebone respecting this bill; but on the members assembling at the Court-house, headed by Lord Ondley Counts Stuart, M.P., prior to their starting for Downing-street, the vestry clerk received a note from Mr. A. Russell, the Minister's secretary, explaining that Lord John Russell had sent word he would not be in town before Wednesday, and that his Lordship must have forgotten the departation appointed to meet him on Monday. The secretary added, that it was too late to sond to Richmond, and promised to let the departation know when the Minister could receive the Marylebone memorial. Lord Dudley Stuart declared that the was "vory bad behaviour" on the part of the Fromer, as he had himself made the appointment. During a short conversation on some auggestious by Sir Benjamin Hall, that the parochial authorities anould have the management of extramural interments, Lord Dudley Stuart stated that Lord Symour was to have the management of the amended bill next session, and that he was favourable to the principle of parochial control. A suggestion was than in me, that it would be better for the deputation to see Lord Symour, and some of the members seemed to think that Lord John Russell would not be long it office, and the was, therefore, a waste of time to see his Lordship. After a little further disensision, in which the Premier's failure to keep his appointment was protested against, the deputation agreed to see his Lordship as soon as possible. On Lord Parmerston's name being mentioned as the probable ancessor of Lord J. Russell, there was great applause.

Society of Aris.—The lifth of the series of lectures on subjects connected with the Great Exhibition was delivered on Wednesday evening by Dr. Lindley, the subject being "Substances used as Fool." Sir John Boileau, Barl, was in the chair. The lecturer entere

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Mr. J. M. Rendel, the recently

be retained, in which were now lying £10,000 worth of specimens presented to the Royal Commission.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Mr. J. M. Rendel, the recently elected president, delivere his inasgural addiess at Monday's meeting. He x-pressed his regret at the disunion between employers and the employed, which must ever be productive of evil to both, but invariably ends in permanent injury to the men, whose occupation is the construction of machines by which manual labour is only apparently superseded, whilst civitation is invariably induced, by affording to mankind increased powers over the materials of the world. He hoped the men would discard the erroneous notion that capital is the foe of labour, and that, as the employers have expressed their wallingness to consider any individual representations made in a fitting manner, this unhappy dispate may be arranged without prejudicy to either party. It must be very parnicious inducence that could render a body of such intelligent men so unobservant of the true laws regulating supply and demand, as to imagins they could control the prices of the labour necessary to produce those very laboursaving machines of their own manufacture, and which it is evidently their true interest to see multiplied. If their avowed objects were attained, the only result would be such an increased cost of machinery and such uncertainty in its production that either the trade would be driven to other countries, or the factories here must be manned by skilled foreign workmen, whose productions are even now scarcely second to ours.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The half-yearly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday, at the offices, Trafalgar-square; Mr. B. B. Cabbell, M.P., in the chair. The following silver medals were awarded:—First—To gunner and driver John Gray, who saved the his of private Vane, of the 55th Regument, who was bathing in the Mediterranean. Second—W. Wilson Anstey; saved his father, Mr. W. J. Anstey, who had been pushed off the dock wall of the London Docks when abou

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—On Monday evening the ordinary meeting of the winter session took place; Mr. Fowler (the vice-president) in the chair. Professor Donaldson delivered an address on the subject of polychromy as applied to architecture by the ancients, with the view chiefly of drawing attention to a work of M. J. J. Hittorff, a distinguished architect of Paris, entitled "L'Architecture Polychrome chez les Grees." The lecturer, whose reharks were flustrated by a large collection of beautiful coloured drawings, endeavoured to show that it was the general practice of the ancient Greeks and Romans to embellish the whole surface of the exterior and interior of their temples and monuments with rich and diversified colouring, citing in support of this opinion the authority of many learned travellers who had carefully examined the interesting remains of the Parthenon, the Theseum, the Propyle, &c., at Athens, and other classic cities.

The Banking Institute.—From the report read at Tuesday's ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.—On Monday evening

the Propyles, &c., at Athens, and other classic cities.

The Banking Institute.—From the report read at Tuesday's meeting, at the rooms in Threadneedle-street it appears that the institute is thriving. The governor of the Bank of England had offered to aid it, and liberal donations had been received. The reading-room was to be opened with a moderate subscription. Mr. Gifbart had paid over to Mr. Granville Sharp, accountant to the East of England Bank at Norwich, the prize of £100 for the best essay on the question, "In what manner can any of the articles collected at the Great Exhibition be rendered especially serviceable to the interest of practical banking?" Mr. Shaw read a paper on the law and practice of issuing cheques. The law was very unsatisfactory on the point, which ought to be definitely settled, as the custom was alike beneficial to the public and the bauker. He gave an account of the Clearing House. Mr. Gilbart thought the mercantile and banking interest ought to apply to the Legislature to sanction the custom of crossing cheques, as it would tend to diminish the chances of forgery.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION .- His Royal Highness Prince Albert pre-"THE GREAT EXHIBTION.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on Wednesday norning at a meding of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition in 1851 of the Works of industry of all Nations. His Royal Highness arrived at the New Palace of Westminster at eleven o'clock. The other Commissioners present were—Earl Granville, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Sir Richard Westmacott, Sir Charles Lyell, Sir Charles L. Eastwake, Sir William Cubitt, Mr. Barry, Mr. T. F. Gibson, Mr. John Gott, Mr. Pasey, M.P., Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., and Mr. Hopkins, Prevident of the Geological Society. Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Edgar Bowring, Secretaries of the Royal Commission, attended. Mr. Henry Cole and Mr. Charles W. Dilke, of the Executive Committee, were also present. The meeting broke up at one o'clock, when Prince Albert took his departure, and returned to Windsor Castle.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—At the last meeting of the committee

attended. Mr. Henry Cole and Mr. Charles W. Dilke, of the Executive Committee, were also present. The meeting broke up at one o'clock, when Prince Albrit took his departure, and returned to Windsor Castle.

King's College Hospital.—At the last meeting of the committee of management of this hospital, a letter was read from Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, one of the directors of the East India Company, announcing his intention of placing at the disposal of that body the appointment of an assistant-surgeon in the Company's service, to be conferred on one of the students of the hospital, wan is to be selected for his professional merits, and his correct and gendemanice conduct. Such a noble and judicious exercise of patronage reflects credit, not only on Mr. Plowden, but also on the institution which he has thought worthy of his bounty.

Hospital for Consumption And Diseases of the Chest, at Beompton.—On Thursday a very fall meeting was held of the committee of management of the above institution; the Hon. J. W. Percy in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, it was sated that the directors had determined on the establishment of a sanatorian is stitution at Bournemouth, for the further improvement of convalescent patums, and that a committee was forning for the purpose of carrying out the distinctive objects of this branch of the charity. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had kindly consented to preside at the forthcoming annual festival, to be held at the Albion Tavern. It was also reported that the eastern wing of the edifice had been proceeded with to the extent of the second story, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. H. W. Cooper, of Wakefield-street, Regentaguare; and every sangains hope was entertained, that, by the continuation of the support hitherto given to this work of benevolence, the committee would be creabled to hasten its final completion. The usual vote of thanks having been pussed, the meeting separated.

Liccussed Victualizers' Asytum.—The annual ball in

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS.—One of the wards in the new asystam which called "Dickenson Ward," the late Mr. Thomas Dickenson having bequeathed £22000, free of duty, to the building fund. Mr. C. Dixon has given a donation of £202 10s. There are are now 170 candidates seeking admission, of whom only 15 can be received at present, owing to the want of accommodation in the assessment building.

ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN .- Monday the annual ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN.—Monday the annual meeting and election of children into this institution was held at the London Tavern; Mr. William Nottage, the treasurer, in the chair. The annual statement of receipts and expenditure was read, by which it appeared that a sum of £10,056 2s. ld. had been received from subscriptions, donations, legacies, &c.; while the expenditure for the board and tuition of 295 children, and the other racidental expenses of the establishment, amounted to £7274 2s. ld. A sum of £1932 10s. had been paid for the parchase of £2000 Three per Cent. Consols, and the bulance in the bankers' hands was £349 10s. A legacy of £1000 from the late Thomas Dickenson, of Holloway, was announced; and it was also stated that the late Miss Severu, of Islington, had left the institution £7000 in money, besides a reversion of £3000 more. The election of 25 children was then proceeded with.

METROPOLITAN TYPOGRAPHICAL WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND,-METROPOLITAN TYPOGRAPHICAL WIDOW AND URPHAN FUND.—
The second annual meeting of the members was held last Saturday, at the
School-rooms, Harp-alley, Farringdon-street; Mr. Hariwell in the chair. The
secretary road a highly satisfactory statement of the proceedings of the past year,
from which it appeared that the total number of members entered since the establishment of the society, in January, 1850, was 721; the total amount of subscriptions being upwards of £800. £320 had been paid to the widows or orphans
of 16 deceased members during the past year, and, after deducing the working
expenses of the fund, printing, secretary's salary, &c., a balance of nearly £400
was invested in the funds in the names of the trustees.

FEMALE EMIGRATION SOCIETY .- On Tuesday a large body of the members and friends of the Female Education Society proceeded to Gravesend, off which place the Euphrates, Captain Munre, 850 tons, was lying, to bid farewell to the twentieth party of emigrants about to proceed to Sydney under the anspices of the above society. The number of females to be sent out with this vessel is 60, of whom 55 embarked on Tuesday, and the other five will rejoin them on its arrival at Plymouth. They are all young women of the most unexceptionable character, their ages ranging from 18 to 20, the majority of them having been employed as domestic servants. The Hon. Mr. Sidney Herbert, M.P., addressed the emigrants in feeling terms.

BENEVOLENCE IN CHRISTCHURCH PARISH, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.—
This parish during the present and preceding week has been the scene of several acts of benevo ence and kindly teeling towards the working classes. On Monday last 680 children of the schools were assembled to have buns, milk, and oranges, and to be gratified with the exhibition of the magic lantern. They were subsequently addressed by the clergy, and sang hymns.

SOUTHWARK SOUP-KITCHEN.—Under the auspices of some of the respectable inhabitants of the district, a some-kitchen has been recently opened.

SOUTHWARK SOUT-KHTCHEN.—Under the auspices of some of the respectable inhabitants of the district, a soup-kitchen has been recently opened in tiravel-lane, Southwark, where about 200 of the starving poor receive each a quart of soup, haif a loaf of bread, and a small portion of beef. The soup-kitchen is at present open only one day in the week; but even this relief has come most seasonably to some of the many thousands or destinite families who swarm in the numerous lanes and courts of Lambeth and Southwark. Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett, the police magistrate of the district, has seconded the efforts of the managing committee. A benevolent lady has sent £5 to the treasurer, Mr. Brady, 86, Blackfriars-road; and the committee trust that the charity of the public will enable them to keep the soup-kitchen open during the inclement winter months.

PREVENTION OF MENDICANCY AND DESTITUTION IN THE METRO-PREVENTION OF MENDICANCY AND DESTITUTION IN THE METRO-POLIS.—On Thursday a very numerously attended public meeting was held at the London Tavera—the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the chair—at which it was resolved, that the plan devised and tested by the committee of the Leicester-square Kitchen for preventing destitution and mendicancy in the metropolis, which it was proposed to extend to the city of London, was well designed to ac-complish the end in view, and the gentlemen present pledged themselves to assist in carrying it out. Other resolutions of a similar tendency were also carried, and a list of subscriptions amounting to about £5000, with a promise from one gentleman to make up £3000 so soon as £2500 were subscribed.

PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHHOUSES .- The committee for promoting Public Baths and Washhouses.—The committee for promoting the establishment of baths and washhouses for the labouring classes have published returns, proving the complete success of their labours. During the year ended at Christmas, there have been in the metropolitan establishments 647,242 bathers, and 132,251 washers; the receipts from the former were £91418s. 6d., and from the latter £1498 19s. 2d.—making the total receipts £10,640 7s. 8d. The names of the establishments are, the Model (Whitechapel), St. Martin-in-the-fields, St. Marylebone, St. Margaret and St. John (Westminster), opened May 12, and Greenwich, opened Sept. 2. The George-street (Euston-square) establishment is not included in the above returns, as it is not conducted under the Public Baths and Washhouses Acts. There are two establishments in Liverpool, one in Hull, one at Bristol, and one at Birmingham. The increase in the last year at the Model (Whitechapel) has been 18,791 bathers, and 29,251 washers. The largest returns are from St. Martin's. The committee add, for the information of the inhabitants of small towns, that baths and washhouses may be erected at a cost of £2000, £4000, or £8000, exclusive of the charge for land.

land.

RAGGED SCHOOLS.—On Tuesday evening, at the Music Hall, Storestreet, the fourth meeting in aid of the St. Glles and St. George Ragged Schools was held; the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers in the chair. The Rev. T. Nolan, the Rev. W. Brock, Mr. Joseph Payne, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting. The secretary read the report, which detailed the successes of the different schools in the two parishes, and from which it appeared that they were progressing favourably, and the average number attending them increased. There had been two sent out to Port Phillipsince last report, making altogether 20 since the establishment of the schools—18 boys and 2 girls. The committee had fixed on a freehold property near Church-lane for the new school, contiguous to Short's-gardens and other parts of St. Giles's. The purchase-money of this would be £1800, and fitting up £600, making altogether £2400. £800 was in the hands of the committee for this purpose, and in addition the following donations were given:—Mrs. L., £150; Mr. S. Peto, M.P., £100; the Rev. H. Shepherd, £50; leaving £1300 still to be raised. The three schools were in Abby-place, in Neate's-yard, and in Great Andrew-street.

—On the same evening the eighth annual meeting of the supporters of the Union Mews Ragged School was held in the school-room, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital; Mr. W. J. Maxwell in the chair. The report was satisfactory. Mr. John Green, the Rev. R. Redpath, Dr. Pope, Mr. Haselden, Mr. Gent, Mr. Short, and others addressed the meeting. It was resolved to establish a day school for younger children. The average number of voluntary teachers had been nine gentlemen and five ladies. The attendance at the Sunday evening school had increased. In the industrial classes they had an increase. Through the liberality of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Tract Society, the committee had increased the usefulness of the library by the introduction of new and interesting books. Ninetcen boys and ninceten girls were now enjoying the RAGGED SCHOOLS .- On Tuesday evening, at the Music Hall, Store-

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—Captain Henry Hollinsworth has been recently appointed a Military Knight of Windsor. He served the campaign of 1799 in Holland; the Egyptian campaign of 1801; at the battle of Manda in 1806; campaign of 1808.9, in Luding the battles of Vineira and Corunna; expedition to Walcheren in 1809; Peninsular campaigns from October, 1812, to end of 1814, including battle of Vittoria, battles of the Pyrenees, affairs on entering France, and battle of Orthès, in which he was severely wounded in the right thigh. Has received a war medal with nine clasps. In addition to this, we understand, that he ost a son, a captain in the 10th Foot, at Mooltan, in 1843.

General Cemetery Company, consisting of Mr. J. Griffith, Mr. A Boetefeur, Mr. A. J. Valpy, and Mr. Frederick Riviers (secretary), had an interview with Lord Seymour on Wednesday, at the office of Public Works and Buildings, in Whithall-place.

Amsterdam Water-works Company.—At a meeting on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, a proposition to enter into an arrangement for an amalgamation with the Hasrlem Water Company was discussed at great length, but ultimately the motion was lost.

Alliance Marine Assurance Company.—The report read at the annual meeting on Wednesday was satisfactory, and a dividend of 30s, per consolidated share for the ensuling year, was deciared. MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.-Captain Henry Hollinsworth

ALLIANCE MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The report read at the annual meeting on Wednesday was satisfactory, and a dividend of 50s, per consolidated share for the ensuing year was deciared.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD-MINING COMPANY.—The first general meeting took place on Wednesday, at the Freemasens' Tavern. There was a storary discussion on the management, and the report complained of the acts of the late secretary. Resolutions were passed to empower the directors to recover from him the books and accounts.

GREAT COURT OF WARDMOTE.—The Lord Mayor presided in the Court of Aldermen last Monday, at the presentation of the various inquest presentments of the City. The absurdity of calling upon persons to serve on ward inquests to take a solemn oath, where there are really no daties to perform, is at length drawing attention. Modern arrangements, it appears, and especially the functions of the new police, have long since dispensed with the services of inhabitants of parishes as constables, flesh-tasters, ale-conners, and other obsolete offices. Opposite the office of the LLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, at the vestry-room, are yearly assemblages of householders within the Duchy of Lancaster jurisdiction, at which their time is uselessly taken up and fines are levide. The City solicitor exposed the cumbrous machinery of ward inquests, the existence of which is doomed in the City. It is intended to put down the swarms of gambling and horse-race betting houses in the City; Alderman Wire stating, that, if the ward-clerk supplied the necessary evidence, he would prosecute.

City Sewers Commission.—At Tuesday's meeting, at Guildhall.

CITY SEWERS COMMISSION.—At Tuesday's meeting, at Guildhall,

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CITY SEWERS Commission.—At Tuesday's meeting, at Guildhall, Mr. Daw's new mode of auditing the accounts of the commission was approved of. A discussion took place on the trial of the street-orderly system in the City. Mr. Haywood, the surveyor, complained that it had not been fairly tried, there being a great deficiency in the number of men needed to duly perform the work, whilst some inspectors of pavements reported that the state of the streets was worse since the introduction of the orderly system. Eventually it was resolved that the contractors should be warned to futfil their contracts, or they would be rescinded.

Law Amendment Society.—Mr. Commissioner Fane presided at Monday night's meeting. After much discussion, the three following resolutions, moved by Mr. Stewart, were carried:—"1. That the present practice of commencing suits in Chancery before a jadge, of referring either the whole or a part of the matters involved in the suit to the Master, and of reporting the Master's decision to the Court for its ultimate determination, is the cause of the greater part of the delay and expense of equity proceedings. 2. That suits in equity might be most advantazeously disposed of by the judges sitting in court or in chambers, as might best suit the circumstances of the case. 3. That the office of Master infichancery, as at present constituted, should be abolished; and that, with this view, vacancies in the office, as they occur, should not be diled up." On the third resolution there was much diversity of opinion, and it was only successful by the small majority of 12 to 11.

The Submarine Telegraph.—From an official statement respecting the annhor of the schooner Robert coming in contact with the electric cable on the 3d inst. abreast Dover eastward, it appears that the commander was compelled to slip the chain, it having been found impossible to weigh the anchor, such was the strength of the electric cable of the telegraph, which has been since working in the most perfect manner.

The Master Engineer

since working in the most perfect manner.

The Master Engineering firms of the metropolis discharged their hands and closed their works last Saturday. Some minor firms acquie-ced in the propositions of the Amalgamated Society. Mr. Horn, machinist, of High-street, Whitechapel, was amongst the dissentients from the masters, but on Wednesday his establishment was suddenly closed. The employers have resolved that foremen and apprentices shall be allowed to continue at work, so as to avoid the full consequences of closing. The executive council issued an address on Saturday night, calling for an organisation to be commenced throughout the country, for workmen to work for themselves; and labourers and non-society men are invited to subscribe to assist the men out of work. On Monday, the engineers and machinists had a large meeting at St. Martin's Hall, illustrated and referred to elsewhere, at which the question of advancing £10,000 from their fund of £25,000, to carry out the co-operative principle, was discussed. The executive council addressed a reply to Lord Ingestre's arbitration proposition, deciaring that they had resolved on self-employment. An anicable arrangement has been come to at Bristol between the employers and workmen. At various meetings held on Tuesday evening it was resolved to devote one day's wages per week towards the support of the engineers out of employment. The executive councilment on the same night to organise committees and appoint treasurers to receive subscriptions. It is calculated that 11,000 hands are thrown out of employ in the Manchester district by the strike of the masters, and 12,000 in the London district. Of this \$23,000, 7000 are members of the society. On Wednesday the masters issued a notice from Bucklersbury, signed by Mr. S. Smith, the secretary, announcing that the employers would remain drin in resisting the proceedings of the Amalgamated Society. The secretary asks from the provincial committees a statement of the rules and conditions on which, in their opinion, the es

the interests of their trades' association.

On Thursday additional meetings were held in various places, to carry out the appropriation of a day's wages as a weekly contribution to support the men out of employment. In some firms at Salford and Manchester the men discharged have been confined to those only who are members of the Amalgamated Society. The men at the different railway companies in the north were still at work.

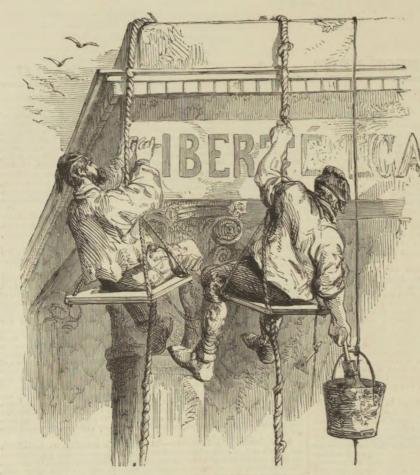
Fire at Exeter Hall,—On Wednesday evening a fire broke out in the extensive vaults under Exeter Hall occupied by Messrs. Dankes and Rocick, porter-merchants, but, assistance being at hand, no great caunage was done. This circumstence in no way interrupted the "Thursday Concerts" and other business of the hall. While at this fire, the engines were required at Norwood, the premises of Mr. Teavoe, furniture-broker, having taken fire, but the damage was inconsiderable.

wood, the premises of damage was inconsiderable.

DANGEROUS STATE OF PARLIAMENT-STREET AND NEW PALACE-DANGEROUS STATE OF PARLIAMENT-STREET AND NEW PALACE-TABD.—In the early part of the week the great thoroughfare from Whitehail along Parliament-street, and across New Palace-yard, was in a condition to reflect the greatest disgrace on the parties responsible for its maintenance. Immediately in front of the Duke of Buccleuch's grounds, in Whitehail, there was an accumulation of mud and water extending across the carriage-way to near the pavement in front of the Board of Trade and the Privy Council-office. As the omnibuses, cabs, coaches, carts, &c., drove through this slough, the foot-passenger was besmeared with mud and dirty water; and desperate indeed must have been his courage it, looking down upon the prospect before him in Parliament-street, he determined to advance on his journey to Westminster Hall. On one side of Parliament-street innumerable vehicles were imbedded in macadamised metal, while on the other side of the street conveyances were axide deep in ponds of thick water.

Births and Deaths.—In the week ending last Saturday, the BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—In the week ending last Saturday, the 10th inst., the births of 808 boys and 734 girls, in all 1542 children, were registered in London. In the corresponding weeks of saven previous years the average was 1883. The deaths were—Males, 593; females, 518: in all, 1111. Compared with the corrected average of the increase of population, last week's return shows a decrease of mortality of 141. As regards epidemic diseases, the deaths have been in nearly the same proportion as the previous returns. Scarlatina has declined from 41 to 26; there are 32 cases of death from smallpox, of which 27 were among children; 23 from measles, 42 from hooping-cough, 8 from croup, 2 by thrush, 18 by districts, 1 by dysentery, 2 by cholera, 3 by influenza, 45 by typhus, 15 by erysipelas, and 3 by rheumatic fever. Scarlatins has prevailed more in Stepney than in any other district. In Shore-ditch and Whitechapel the cases of typhus and scarlatina have been numerous. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs has been 249; in the corresponding weeks of 1842-51 the deaths from this class ranged from 183 to 429: 121 died of bronchitis, 86 of pneumonia, 25 of asthma, and 7 of pleuristy. Mr. Watts, the registrar, observes that smallpox is prevailing at this time in almost every part of Lendon. During the month of December exactly 110 patients were admitted to the Smallpox Hospital. The death of an aged female, aged eighty years, from natural decay, who was found wandering about the streets, unable to articulate her name, is recorded. The effect of solitary confinement acting on the nervous system is exemplified in the case dering about the streets, intake to articulate her hame, is recorded. The effect of solitary confinement acting on the nervous system is exemplified in the case of a printer, aged twenty-one years, who died in the workhouse, after fourteen days' imprisonment in the House of Correction, of catalepsy, his appearance being that of a statue. The returns from Islington East show a great waste of infantine life, 100 dying under five years of age, out of 213 registered since October 15th. Four deaths from carbuncle are specified, and three from intemperance.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS. - At the Royal Observatory, METEOROLOGICAL UBSERVATIONS.—At the Koyal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in . Monday, and the mean of the week was 29.612 in. The mean temperature of the week was 40 deg., or about 4 deg. above the average of corresponding weeks in ten years. The mean daily temperature was highest on Wednesday and Thursday, when it was 45-4 deg. and 44 deg., which are respectively about 9 deg. and 8 deg. above the averages. It fell to 36-1 deg. and 34-8 deg. on Friday and Saturday, which are both rather below the average. The wind blew generally from the south-west.



REMOVAL OF THE INSCRIPTION "LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRATERNITE."

#### SKETCHES IN PARIS.

The mutations in Paris, consequent upon the election of Louis Napoleon, follow in sufficient variety to furnish our Artists with a succession of incidents for their sketch-books. The French capital is constant in nothing but perpetual change; so that, in following the example of time, there is abundant exercise for the graphic art. The first of the incidents here pictured is

#### ERASURE OF THE WORDS "LIBERTE, EGALITE, FRA-TERNITE," FROM THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The instructions communicated by the Minister of the Interior, in his circular to the Prefect of the Seine, to efface the above words, and of which a decree of the Provisional Government had ordered the inscription some days after the Revolution of February, is now in progress of execution. Those three revolutionary watchwords had, in fact, been erased last year from the principal entrance to the Elysée, and the words "République Française," in large letters, were substituted.

The Times correspondent relates a characteristic exercise of this sweeping instruction:—

"There is, I believe, only one public monument in Paris—the Ecole de Droit—where the workmen employed in effacing that inscription will have a double duty. They will have to interfere with the 'Liberalism' of two generations. Immediately under the coat of yellow paint which covered the façade of the building, and on which time and the inclemency of the seasons have done their work, may still be traced, above the modern device, the following words, inscribed by order of the commune of Paris during the Reign of Terror—"Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité, Unité, Indivisibilité de la République Française!" As the effacing of the inscription of 1848 is not now by means of whitewash or paint, but by erasure, both the inscriptions will

by means of whitewash or paint, but by erasure, both the inscriptions will disappear at the same moment." The next scene is altogether of a gayer character, being the

#### STATE VISIT OF LOUIS NAPO-LEON TO THE OPERA.

on Tuesday night (last week), when the Prince President attended a private performance of Meyerbeer's opera of the "Prophète," to which had been invited the Ministry, the army, and all the dignitaries of the Republic, including the mayors and delegates from the provinces. The performance was to commence at eight o'clock precisely, and a little after seven a moderate crowd besieged the Boulevards from the Madeleine to the Rue Lepelletier, and lined the streets of the Faubourg St. Honoré and La Concorde on either side; the Gardes Municipales en attendant the arrival of the head of the Republic. There were no illuminations, except at the mouth of the Rue Lepelletier, where the corner house, opposite the eagl Riche, presented the significant number 7,494,592, in brilliant jets of gas, over disposed conically, were affixed to

7,494,592, in brilliant jets of gas, over the doorway. Similar jets of gas, disposed conically, were affixed to posts at each corner of the street, and at the entry of the theatre. A little before eight o'clock the carriage of the President, preceded, surrounded, and followed by a detachment of oursasiers, made its appearance, while there were scattered cries, on either side, of "Vive Napoléon!" as the vehicle approached the theatre. The President, on descending, was received by M. Rocqueplan, the manager, who had awaited his arrival at the steps of the portico.

awaited his arrival at the steps of the portico.

Before Louis Napoleon had arrived the theatre was quite full, and when he entered his box the whole assembly stood up to do him honour. The acclamations were loud and general, the Prince President acknowledging the compliment. He was attired in the uniform of Lieutenant-General, with the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. He was attended by his uncle, Marshal Jerome Bonaparte, Marshal Excelmans, the Ministers of War, the Interior, and Public Instruction. The General of the army in Paris (Magnan), the General-in-Chief of the army (Lawestine), Colonel Vieyra, and the other Ministers were stationed in immediate contiguity. The box occupied by Louis Napoleon, to the right of the entrance to the amphitheatre, almost in

the middle of the salle, was made out of three or four of the ordinary boxes, which had been displaced for the purpose. It was disposed in the form of a gorgeous daïs, with velvet hangings and gold ornaments, and projected over a portion of the amphitheatre. The daïs was surmounted by the huge effigy of an eagle with spread wings, in gold—an object recently discovered, among other relies of the Empire, in the possession of M. Vallette, an amateur of curiosities and articles of vertu and antiquity. The extra drop scene, which ordinarily divides two of the acts of the "Prophète," was replaced by a rideau de circonstance, representing France by the allegory of a woman seated on the globe, and adorned with allusions to December 20 and 21. Among other figures were flying angels, blowing the trumpet of renown, and carrying standards with the motto" Yox Populi vox Dei!" In the background was another gigantic eagle, with spread wings, and eyes fixed upon the sun. Around the amphitheatre immense tricoloured banners were attached to the columns, with the inscripton "Honneur et Patrie." Upon the numerous banners hung in the salle and the foyer more than 120 eaglets were painted. The audience comprised a great display of military uniforms. There were comparatively few ladies, and many of these were attired in the fashion of the Empire. One of the most conspicuous for the beauty of her costume



THE NEW FIVE-FRANC PIECE.

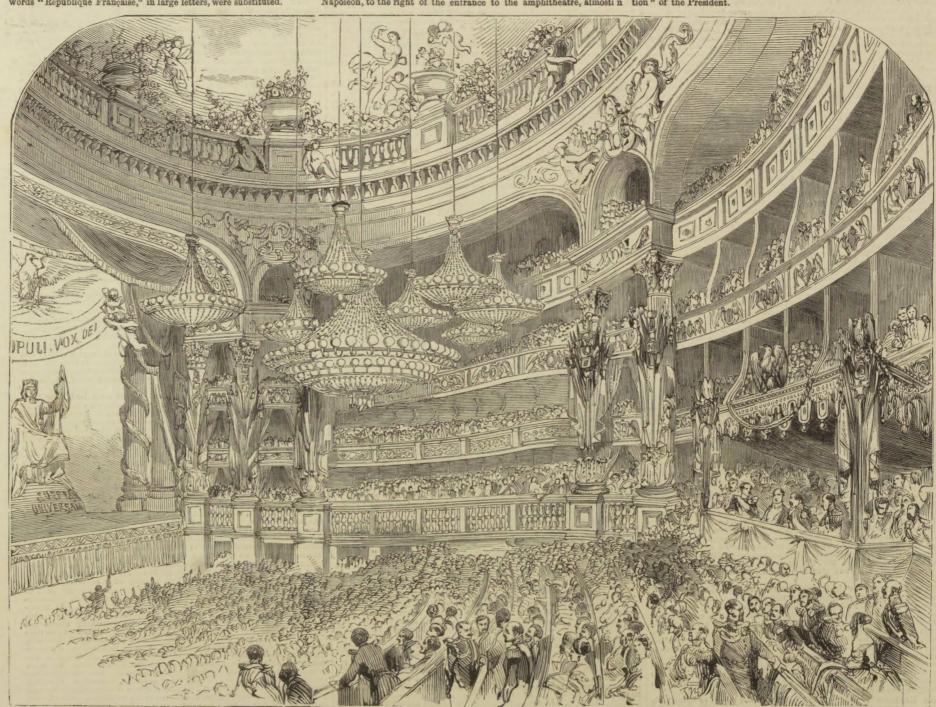
was the Princess Mathilde, cousin of Louis Napoleon, who occupied the box usually allotted to the President. In the premières loges de balcon were the Ambassadors of England and Turkey, the Ministers of Russia, Naples, Denmark, Spain, Prussia, America, &c.; in the amphitheatre stalls, the generals and colonels of the army; in the orchestra stalls, the mayors and delegates; while the wives of the Ambassadors and other ladies of distinction occupied conspicuous places and rivalled each other in the splendour and variety of their toilets, most of which, however, were more or less, especially in what concerned the coiffure, style de PEmpire. The coup decil, however, although the salle was lighted "au jour" with numberless lustres and candelabra, was as oppressive as it was gorgeous.

was gorgeous.

The execution of the opera of the "Prophète," the instrumental part excepted, was by no means above par. The principal artistes were Madame Tedesco (Fidès), Mdlle. Poinsot (Berthe), M. Gueymard (Jean de Leyden), and M. Obin (Zacharie). The sole token of enthusiasm was that for the pas from "Vertvert," introduced by the new and successful dancer, Mdlle. Priora, in the skating scene. The only real effect, however, was produced after the third act, when, the curtain falling, M. Girard waved his bow, and the band struck up alternately two airs from the opera of Gretry, "La Caravane du Caïre," which were always performed when the great Napoleon went to the Opera, "La Victoire est à nous" (achorus), and the triumphal march. These antique tunes roused the generals, veterans, and mayors, and elevated the spirits of the soldiers. The sensation was profound, and its expression in keeping. The President listened to the opera throughout with studied attention, making very few remarks to those about him. He remained until the end, and, as he rose to depart, was cheered unanimously, and again returned the compliment with repeated obeisances. At his sortie he was received much in the same manner as on his arrival.

Besides the above scenes we have engraved a specimen of the colpage.

Besides the above scenes, we have engraved a specimen of the coinage which has just been issued, and which bears "the image and superscription" of the President.



STATE VISIT OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT LOUIS NAPOLEON TO THE OPERA



A BRISK GALE AT SEA."-PAINTED BY BACKHUYSEN.-JUST ADDED TO THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

# FINE ARTS.

A BRISK GALE AT SEA. BY BACKHUYSEN. THE accompanying Engraving is from the third of the recent additions to the National Gallery. It is a bequest of the late Charles Bredell, Esq., lately deceased, and was exhibited last season among the works of old masters at the British Institution. Possessing in an eminent degree

the best characteristics of Backhuysen, it has all his neat and finished, yet free, execution—his peculiar tint in cloud and sky—the exact proportion of his ships in receding perspective, and their ease and grace of position. The boat in the foreground contains, besides the ordinary Dutch sailors, certain cavaliers, habited in the slouched hat and cloak of the period. Their course is shaped so as to intercept one of the men-of-war following in each other's wake. The picture, from this incident, has been supposed to represent the champion of the United Provinces, De



MEETING OF THE OPERATIVE ENGINEERS IN ST. MARTIN'S HALL,—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

drawings, even, were in great request, and often fetched as much as 100

No painter was ever held in greater honour by crowned heads than Backhuysen. The King of Prussia was one of his visitors. The Czar Peter the Great, in particular, delighted to see him paint, and frequently attempted to copy vessels which he had designed.

Backhuysen was born at Embden, in 1631, and died in 1709.

#### MEETING OF OPERATIVE ENGINEERS AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.

On Monday there was a very numerous meeting of the engineers and machinists now thrown out of employment by the resolutions of the masters to resist the demands of the Amalgamated Society. St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, was Viscount Goderich and several other gentlemen were p sent, but took no part in the proceedings, and his Lordship and his friends left before they were concluded. Mr. Musto, the chairman of the Executive Council, before they were concluded. Mr. Musto, the chairman of the Executive Council, being absent from indisposition, Mr. Thomas Cormack, one of the members, took to echnic. Mr. George Usher moved and Mr. Potts seconded the following resolution:—"That many of the employers of London and Muschester laving closed their workshops, this meeting is of opinion that their canduct is unjust and particularly oppressive to non-members and labourers, and pedges I selt to use every exertion in obtaining subscriptions in behalf of all who are thrown out of umployment." Mr. W. Newton was the next speaker. He cenounced articles that had been published in a daily and in a weekly paper, attributing the authorship in the latter to Mr. S dney Smith, the secretary to the Masters Association. He denied that the council had sanctioned in any manner the demand that labourers working at machines should be dismissed. The effect of the resolves of the masters would be to drive the workmen to establish workshops for themselves, and he was quite confident as to the success of their labours. All the workmen wanted was for the masters to meet them and decreas anticably their differences; but the masters refused, and discharged the men who came to them as depatation. The work nen had not struck; they did not want strikes; they never contemplated strikes; they repudiated emphatically such a course; but in this case the masters had taken the initiative by striking themselves. Other societies, such as the boller-makers and moulders, were making common cause with the engineers. The employers had made no provision for non-society men. The masters could not supply the places of 12,000 skilds, industrious men by unskil ed labourers, and must have the old hands back. The workmen had the offer of capital at four or five per cent, and of factories with the full complement of tools. There was every reason to hope that the men who were out naight be kept without touching the general fund, as the number was fewer than was inagined. Many masters in London were k being absent from indisposition, Mr. Thomas Cormack, one of the members, took the chair. Mr. George Usher moved and Mr. Potts seconded the following reso-

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Monday was the opening of Hilary Term, the first day falling on Sanday. There were only two motions in the Court of Queen's Bench; and the new-trial paper, containing a list of twenty-six cases, was therefore proceeded with. The Court refused a rule to show cause for a new trial in the case of Baker, the parliamentary agent, v. Mr. Gregory, and the latter is therefore rendered responsible for the costs in the petition against the return of Mr. Reynolds for Dablin.

noids for Dublin.

The January general quarterly Middlesex sessions were resumed on Monday, at the Gundhall, Westminster, by adjournment from Clerkenwell. Mr. Serjant Adams, the assistant Judge, in his charge to the Grand Jury, pointed on; the great advantages that had followed the restoration of the ancient Jurisdiction of that court; a saving of £2500 to the country had already been made, and much time and inconvenience spared for prosecutors and witnesses. The minor criminal cases disposed of relieved the business of the Central Criminal Court materially. The calendar contained 83 cases —9 of misdemeanour, and 74 of larceny.

Before Mr. Justice Erle, in the Bail Court, on Tuesday, the action brought by Mr. Abraham (agent of the Duke of Norfolk), the eminent architect who projected the Westminster improvements, against Mr. Wyld, M.P., the geographer of Charing-cross, and proprietor of the "Globe" in Leicester-square, was tried. The p aintiff sought to recover £430 for work done in making arawings and plans, and in overseeing the ersetion of the "Great Globe" building. Mr. Wyld paid £200 linto court, and denied his liability. Both the plaintiff and denied that the sease which was one of a conpileated account and denied action to the sum paid into court.

At the sittings in Banco, on Wednesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Campbell delivered judgment in respect to the rating of the United Service Institution by the parochial authorities of St. Martin's-in-the Fields. The court unanimously confirmed the assessment of the parish and of the quarter sessions; the exemption claimed by the institution under the 6th and 7th View, cap. 36, as a scientific and literary society, was overrided.

Miss Hoare moved in person, in the Court of Exchequer, on Wednesday, for a rule to set aside the verdict returned in the action for likely by herself against the proprietor of the Morning Herald, on the ground of misdirection on the part of the Lord Chief Baron, of rejection of admissible evidence, and of reception of inadmissible evidence. The judges unanimously reused the rule.

PLAINTS IN COUNTY COURTS.—It appears from Parliamentary piper, that in 1848, 1849, and 1840, there were 1,719,595 plaints entered in 2 many courts—47 fell in 1848, 395,191 in 1849, and 395,793 in 1850.

The Middle Temple. Temple.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been called to the bench of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple: Will am Ylms'ey, Eq., Q.C.; Grahum Willmore, E.eq., Q.C.; Frederick william Slade, E.q., Q.C.; Grahum Willmore, E.eq., Q.C.; Frederick william Slade, E.q., Q.C.; Grahum Willmore, E.eq., Q.C.; Frederick william Slade, E.q., D.C.; Grahum Willm ore Mr. Justice Erle, in the Bail Court, on Tuesday, the action

"JOHN DOR AND RICHARD ROK."-The Common Law Commis-"JOHN DOR AND RICHARD ROLL"—The Commen Law Commissioners recommend that these celebrated legal characters in actions of electronical should cease to exist. The proceedings, they state, ought to be simple and speedy, but they are neither the one nor the other. They are not simple, because there are several fittions; "for example, the existence of Richard Roc, the leave to John Doe, the outry of John Doe, the trespass by Richard Roc, and in some cases the original writ; none of which things really exists, and none of which ought to be stated."

# ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

PLYMOUTH.—In addition to the four candidates for representing the borough, viz. Lord Ebrington, Mr. R. Palmer, Mr. R. P. Collier, and Mr. Braine, it is rumoured that a gentleman connected with one of the county members will ofer himself to the actics of the electors whenever a dis olution takes place.—

SHEFFIELD,-At the annual soirée of the Mechanics' Institution, SHEFFIELD.—At the annual soirée of the Mechanics' Institution, Mr. John Parker and Mr. J. A. Roebuck, the members for the borough, were present, and addressed the anditory on the question of education; the former s ating, that, if the people were educated, it mattered little how or by whom it was done. Mr. Roebuck commented on Lord John Russell's reply to the Manchester deputation—that the time had not yet come, after the Reform Bill had been passed 20 years. He hoped the time was about to arrive when the real intellect of the country, the real philanthropy of the people, would come and put down all sectarian opposition, and that we should not need the Mechanics' Institution to instruct, but a national system of education to elevate, direct, and render the population worthy of the name of Englishmen.

A letter from Rome, in the Cattolico of Genoa, has the following:-A letter from Rome, in the Cattolico of Genoa, has the following:—
"It is said that, in his autograph letter to the Holy Father, Prince Louis Napoleon
has avowed his sentiments of filial devotedness in the strongest terms, and
declares he will make every effort to put down Socialism. It is added that an
eminent personage h ving waited upon the Prince had a long conversation with
h m, in which the Prince said to him, 'Understand me well; I am of the religion of the Pope; I know I am only here provisionally, but I hope I shall
remain here long enough to stille the two monsters of Socialism and of the Rewolution."

The number of recruits enlisted and approved for service in the Royal Marines during the six months ending December, 1851, was 286.

#### THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

THE MADRIGAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary festival of this ancient society, established in 1741, was celebrated on Thursday night, in Freemasons' Halt; General Lord Saltoun, the president, in the chair. The selection comprised Creit's "We will rejoice;" Palestrina's "By the waters of Babylon," "In thee O Lord," Nicholson's "Spring comes again," Wilbye's "When Chleris heard," Thibaut's "Tother morning," Ward's "Upon a bank," Luca Marerolo's "Sty limpid stream," Gibbons' "On that the learned poets," Byrd's "Come let us sing," Palvington's "I sigh stul doom'd," Farmer's "To take the air," Bennett's "Thyrsis, aleoped thon?" and Saville's "Waits."

The execution of the above pieces was genera'ly steady and artistic, and those madrigals which were gone over a second time experienced the benefit of the resettion. Palestrins's moter for four voices (1570) is a gorgeous strain of rich yet simple harmony. Dr. Crof.'s anthem might have been spared, as two collistastical works in succession were scarcely ina ccordance with a madrigalian selection. Wilbye's "When Chloris heard" was the gem of the scheme—it is a magnificent conception. The melody of Thibaut, King of Navarre, is to be found in Dr. Burney's "History of Music;" but it was a mistake to include it amongst standard madrigals, merely because it has been harmonised in modern times. O. Gibbons' composition was a great treat.

Upwards of 100 persons were at the banquet, and the gallery was filled with ladies. The choir comprised, after it was organised, when "Non Nobis Domine" had been beautifully given, 10 cantos, 15 altons, 23 tenors, and 42 bassos—in all, 90 voices.

Mr. Riverydale Grenfell proposed Lord Saltoun's health, which was drunk.

Mr. Riverydale Grenfell proposed Lord Saltoun's health, which was drunk.

90 voices.

Mr. River dale Grenfell proposed Lord Saltoun's health, which was drunk with enthusiasm, and acknowledged with feeling by the gallant veteran, who gave the healths of the acting executive of the society, the Hon. Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Baumer, Mr. Bishop, Mr. King (the conductor), Mr. T. Oliphant (the sceretary), and Mr. Respingham. Mr. Oliphant returned thanks in a facetious address.

Amongst the amateurs and professors who were present was Western China.

facctious address.

Amongst the amateurs and professors who were present were Major Oliphant, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Lowndes, Herr Pauer, Sir Goorge Smart, Messrs. Marshall, Salamons, Dixon, Robertson, Hogarth, Grüneisen, Wh tworth, Hobbs, Leffler, J. Bennett Machin, Ella, J. L. Hatton, Lucas, Howell, C. Potter, Hullah, 5mith, Evans, Gypson, Lyon, Rowe, Brownsmith, Martin, Coward, Turle, R. Taylor, Goss, H. Leslie, W. Broadwood, Addison, Bailey, Hall, Helmore, &c.

#### MR. AGUILAR'S SOIREES CLASSIQUES.

MR. AGUILAR'S SOIREES CLASSIQUES.

Mr. Aguilar, the pianist and composer, gave his first soirée of classical pianoforte music on Tucsday, at the Queen Anne-street Rooms. His performances were confined exclusively to the works of Beethoven, comprising the sonata, Op. 2, No. 3, of the set dedicated to Haydn; the celebrated moonlight sonata, In C sharp minor; and the sonats, Op. 30, No. 1, in D, for pianoforte and violin. Herr Jansa, from Vienna, was honourably associated with Mr. Aguilar in the last-mentioned work. Mr. Aguilar is a careful and conscientious player, who thoroughly comprehends the conceptions of Beethoven. There are known compositions of Mr. Aguilar which prove him to be an able musician; but he must be warned against i loi-worship, than which nothing can be more disastrous for art progress, and it is, therefore, to be noped he will diversify his programmes, if they are to exhibit variety of style and colouring, the great secret of a well-selected scheme. In addition to the three sonates, Mr. Aguilar executed, with no ordinary grace and finish, "La Primavera," and the presto in A flat of Beethoven. Miss Ursula Barclay sang, between the instrumental pieces, a pretty ballad by Mr. Aguilar, "Come, let me wander," and an air by Beethoven, with good taste and feeling.

If Mr. Aguilar will vary his programmes, by introducing some of the works of the great masters, and not devote his attention exclusively to Beethoven, his soirces will be very acceptable, as he has the mechanical attributes and musical intelligence to interpret conceptions of every school.

Under the direction of M. Billet and a committee of gent'emen, a series of six classical and miscellaneous vocal and instrumental evening concerts, to be given fortnightly, commenced on Wednesday, at Crosby Hall. It is proposed that the first part of each programme shall be exclusively devoted to selections from the great masters, and the second part to miscellaneous gleanings from the works of favourite composers of the day, native and foreign, or acknowledged reputation, although not ranking as classics. This notion is conceived in a liberal spirit, and is a step in the right direction. In the opening scheme there were Mendelssohn's trio in D minor, played by M. Billet (pano), Herr Jansa (vio.in), and Herr Lutgen (violoncello); a selection of studies by Chopin, Thalberg, and Moscheles, performed by M. Billet; and Beethoven, executed by M.M. Billet and Jansa. In the second part, Signor Briccialdi played a flute fantsia, and Mr. F. Chatterton sharp solo. The vocalists were Miss Relen Candell, Miss Dolby, the Misses Cole, and Mr. Turner Hardieg, a baritone, who sang pieces by Haydn, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Rossi, Bellini, Linley, E. J. Loder, and Kucken—Mr. Aguilar being the accompanyist. CITY WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

lessee will commence his operatic campaign with Anber's popular opera, "Fra Diavolo," supported by Mr. Sims Reeves as the brigand, Mr. Whitworth as Lord Alleash; Mr. Manvers, Lorento; Mr. Maller, Jachimo; Mrs. Sims Reeves, Zerlina; and Miss Priscilia Horton, Lady Alleash On the following night, Meyerbeer's "Robert ls Diable" will be produced, with Mdma Garcia as Alice; Miss Cricotton, the Princess; M. Fodor, Robert; Mr. Manvers, Rambaut; and Mr. Drayton, Bertram. The new ballet or "Vert-Vert," and Balie's new opera, are also in active preparation. Miss Helen Faucit will make her first appearance this season next Monday, as Juliet. OPERA AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.-Next Thursday night the

# MUSICAL EVENTS.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Herr Sommer repeated his performances on the sommerophone, his newly-invented instrument, on Monday and Tuesday, at St. Martin's Hall; and the Hangarian band executed their admirable dance pieces. This company do not play, as it has been erroneously stated by some of our contemporaries, on sommerophonic instruments; they perform with a mixture of stringed, wood, and brass instruments, like the ordinary German orchestras organised for dance music. The quality and quantily of these well-disciplined Hungarian instrumentalists were described in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 31 inst.

The third of the London Thursday Concerts took place at Exeter Hall on the 15th. There was the addition of Mr. W.ddell's band of the 1st. Life Guirds to the madrigal coor. Miss Ramford, Miss Stewart, Miss Binckes, Mr. Sweft, and Mr. Bodda were the vocalists.

An evening concert was given last night at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the beneft of the orkmen who 1st their tools at Collard's are. Mr. F. Mori was the conductor. The following artists tendered their grantous raid:—Messrs. W. S. Bennett, Osborne, L. Sloper, and Szekely (piano), Mr. J. B. Chatterton (harp), Mr. G. Case (concertins), Mr. Blagrove (violin), Mr. Lucas (violoncello), Mr. Howell (double sass), Missos Birch, E. B rch, Barciay, Doboy, Madame F. Lablache, Messrs. Hobes, Manvers, Wrighton, Benson, Whitworth, and Signor F. Lablache.

On Monday the English Glee and Madrigal Union will commence a series of four evening concerts at Willis's Rooms.

On Wednesday Mr. John Hullah will resume his Monthly Concerts of Ancient and Mofern Music: Mendelsson's 95th Psalm, H. Leslie's Festvan Anthem, and Handei's cantaia, "Alexapder's Fest," are included in the programme.

A new comic opera, the music by Mr. Howard Clover, and the libretto.

ogramme. A new comic opera, the music by Mr. Howard Glover, and the libretto Mr. John Ozenford, will be produced at the Haymarket Theatre next week.

# THE THEATRES.

# DRURY-LANE.

The management have wisely determined on deferring the production of "Antony and Cicopatra" until Miss Glyn's return from her Glasgow engagement, turn allowing themselves time to prepare for its proper representation.

Mr. Silshes has here appeared in a new character, Hiram Dodge, in Mr. Bernard's farce of "The Yankee Pedlar." This new experiment of Mr. Silsbee's powers has proved quite successful.

# OLYMPIC.

OLYMPIC.

On Thursday a new farce, by Mr. Banks, called "Organic Affection," was successfully produced. The plot turns on the ruze of a doctor to save a young man from the excitement consequent on suddenize of a doctor to save a young man from the excitement consequent on suddenize of the large fortune, by informing him that he has a disease of the heart, which such excitement will fatally increase. He therefore avoids falling in love, except with a young woman whom he supposes to be blind and ugly, but who proves otherwise. The doctor confesses the trick, and all parties are made happy. Mr. Compton was the hero, Sir Doublequill Buna, and threw into the representation a world of humour. The part of a French actress, Mille. Joiliejambe, was also well acted by Mrs. Alfred Phillips. Miss Jails Glover, as Penciope Aulton, was charming.

A Mrs. Mead has made her debit here in the part of Portia, to Mr. H. Farren's Shylock. The performance was of that negative kind which precludes the possibility of a positive opinion.

Miss Edith Herand appears next Monday and Wednesday at the Woolwich Theatre, in the parts of the Lady of Lyons and Lady Macbeth. She will be supported, as before, by Mr. H. Betty, and, doubtless, with the same results as on the former occasion—houses crowded to excess, notwithstanding the coubling of the arises of admission. of the prices of admission.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS.—On Wednesday a Parliamentary paper was issued, containing a return of the accounts of boroughs in England and Wales for one year, from the 1st of September, 1849, to the 3 ist of August, 1850. The receipts, including balance in hand, for England were £1,074.963 15s. 4½d., and for Wales, £21,733 2s. 2½d., making £1,096,696 17s. 6½d.; while the expenditure for England was £1,053,523 3s. 0½d., and for Wales, £19,340 3s. 7½d., making £1,072,863 6s. 8d.

# NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE "PRESERVED" NAVAL STORES.

The examination of the "preserved" meats for the navy has been rasumed this week at the Clarence Victualling yard, Portsmouth, by the board of examiners appointed by the Admiralty, and with the same results as last week.

The following proceeding of Tursday may serve as an instance of what was brought to light on each day's investigation. Eighteen cases, each containing from 10 lb. to 10½ lb., were opened before one was found containing food fit for human sustexance. The following reports were made in reference to several of the cases opened, and they applied, with some unimportant variations, to the great majority of those condemned as "bad":—"5½ lb. of heart, tongue, and garbage" (the whole being in a putrid state); "ligamentsand teudons;" a whole kidney perfectly putrid;" a mass of pulp" (this description was given of numbers of cases); "putrid—quite green," "3 lb. of heart and haif a pound of tendon;" one half tongue, palate, and ligaments—all putrid" (this was also a frequent description); "lumps of tallow, each half a pound weight;" "a whole kidney, with tongue, palate, and tendon—all putrid;" "roots of tongue and large quantities of coagulated blood!" "putrid, one mass of corruption;" "bad—quantities of coagulated blood!" "putrid, one mass of corruption;" "bad—quantities of cffal;" "3 kidneys, sweetbread, 2 tongues, and mass of tallow;" "tongue" (this was certainly not a bullock's—it was cansidered to be either a sheep's or a dog's tongue); "a whole heart" (not a bullock's, from the size); "tallow, an entire tongue quite rotten, and garbage" (in this canister there was not a quarter of a pound of beef); "putrid tongue and palate, and 1 lb. of ligament;" "all tongue, in a frightfully putrid state;" heart and a large lump of leather;" "tullock's check, quite putrid;" "ligaments of the neck, with offal;" "altegether rotten" (this was a frequent description); "2lb. of tongue, with sweetbread." A analler canister, containing six pounds, and which was intended as bood for eight men for a day, was filled with a lot of ligaments, lumps of fat, or rather tallow, palate, &c. The large quantity of 305 canisters was opened on Tuesday, averaging full 10 lb. weight each, and the following were the practical results arrived at:—

Tally The following proceeding of Tursday may serve as an instance of what was brought to light on each day's investigation. Eighteen cases, each containing

THE KAFFIR WAR.—Sir Harry Smith has been superseded in the government of the Cape of Good Hops by Msjor-G neral the Hop. George Catheart. The new Governor was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at Quatre Bras and at the battle of Waterloo, and late Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower. He has written largely on the zelonce of war. He entered the service in 1810, and was born on the 12th of May, 1794. In the years 1813-14 Lieutenant Catheart was aide-de camp to his father, Lord Catheart, who was English Commissary to the allied armies. He was present at Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and Leiosie in 1813, and throughout the advance into France in the early part of 1814. He has been, therefore, witness of the gigantic military operations of the great German campaign of 1813. The Major-General is third son of the late and brother to the present Earl Catheart, a general officer, who was Commander-in-Chief in Canada, and was subsequently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the northern district. General George Catheart was promoted at the last Brevet. He commanded, as Lieut.—Colonel, its 8th or Queen's Own, in the West Indies, and in North America for many years; and when the rebellion broke out in Canada in 1838 he went out to that country as commanding officer of the 1st Dragoou Guards, and had the entire command of the outposts of General Lord Seton's army during the harassing campaign, for the duties of which he received the marked approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. The Globe of Tuesday night announces, that a Lieutenant-Governor is about to be appointed to the Cape of Good Hope, to conduct the civil business of the colony during the absence of the Governor at the seat of war. On Wednesday despatches were sent off from the Colonial-office to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. "The new Governor (says the Edinburgh Courant) springs from a race of warriers. No Scottish honse, perhaps, has given more solders to the cape of Good Hope. "The new Governor of the Governor may the good knight Sir Alan of Catheart. The grandfa

Government.

MILITARY CAMPS ROUND LONDON, AND OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

"We have authority to state that there is no foundation whatever for the paragraph which, has appeared under this heading in many of the London daily papers."—Morning Post of Thursday. "We may confidently assert," states the Morning Herald of Thursday, "that not a single ship nor a single seaman has been added to the regular force; and we are convinced that no orders of any kind have been issued for raising any new fortification, nor have any new defensive preparations been made in consequence of the coup détat of Louis Napoleon."

fensive preparations been made in consequence of the coup detat of Louis Napoleon."

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.—The Artillery service is to be augmented by 24 companies, or about 2400 men; and, it is said, the regiments of the line by 10,000 men.

The military authorities have decided on the reduction of the Coventry district on the 31st of March next, from which date also the head-quarters of the Leeds district will be removed to York. The districts of England will then consist of four—York, Liverpool, Bristol, and London; leaving the Irish and Scotch districts as at present. The abolition of the recruiting district at Coventry will effect a saving of above £2000 a year.

THE GUAFDS.—It has been shown that during a period of five years 3833 men have been culisted for the infantry brigade of Guards, and that out of that number 481 men were rejected upon their arrival at head-quarters. In five years 892 men have been discharged from the Foot Guards at their own roquest, and the sum paid for their discharges was £7274; and, after deducting the amount of levy money allowed to replace them, a balance of £3666 19s. 61. was paid by the Scoretary at War to the credit of the public.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM.—Col. Slade, to whom the commandantship of the Military Asylum at Chelsea had been offered, has refused the appointment. It is understood, however, that the colonel will probably obtain a recruiting district next April. In this case the command of the 90th Regiment will of course be vacated. Several officers have been named as successors to Major-General P. Brown at Chelsea, but we understand nothing has yet been decided.

The Megara troop-ship, Commander J. C. Barlow, having had her

The Megæra troop-ship, Commander J. C. Barlow, having had her defects received, sailed on Wednesday week for the Cape of Good Hope with the lat batta ion of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Buller, on

lst batta on of the Rife Brigade, under the command of Lieut. Col. Buller, on board.

The Monthly Mail line of screw steamers to and from England and the west coast of Africa, which was advertised by the Admiralty in September last, has been taken by Mr. Macgregor Laird. It is for nine years, at an average payment of £21,000 per annum. The places touched at will be Madeira, Teneriffe, Goree, River Gambia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Coast Castie, Accra, Whydah, Badagry, Lagos, Bonny, Calabar, Cameroons, and Fernando Po, making the total distance out and home 9000 miles, which, including stoppages, will be performed in from 58 to 60 days. The speed of the vessels is to average eight knots, their size will be about 700 tons, and they are to be constructed of iron. American Firefarms for the Cape.—The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have caused Sir Charles Trevelyan, one of their Lordships' secretaries, to communicate to the Commissioners of Customs their Lordships' secretaries, to communicate to the Commissioners of Customs their Lordships desire for immediate directions to be given for permitting Colonel Colt to export to the Cape of Good Hope certain cases containing about 450 revolving frearms of various sizes, with the bullet-moulds, &c., complete, now in the Great Exhibition Building in Hyde Park, the same being intended for the use of officers serving in that colony; and the authorities have given the necessary directions for ensuring a compliance with their Lordships' wishes in the matter.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. Bingham, Secretary of Legation at Turin, is appointed Secretary of Legation at Lisbon. Mr. S. W. Erskine, paid attaché at Brussels, is appointed Secretary of Legation at Turin.

SARAH ANN HILLS.—The Home Secretary granted, on the 9th inst., a respite for a week of the execution of this unfortunate woman, now under sentence of death in York Castle.

EARLY-CLOSING MOYEMENT IN THE IRON TRADE.—Nearly all the large furners have unpounced, that on and after Monday, the 19th instant, burstness.

EARLY-CLOSING MOVEMENT IN THE IRON TRADE.—Nearly all the large firms have announced, that on and after Monday, the 19th instant, business will close at 6 F.M., and on Saturdays at 5 F.M., instead of 7 as heretofore.

SINGULAR BEETLES.—The forests of oaks in the district of Montono, near Trieste, have of late been infested by an extremely small beetle, which pierces an infinity of small holes in trees to the very centre, and renders them untit for any other use than that of fuel. The damage already done is estimated at several million florins, and it is not known how it can be checked.

Mr. Roundell Palmer, M.P. for Plymouth, delivered on the 9th inst. a lecture on the connexion of poetry with history, to the inhabitants of Plymouth. On the 27th inst. Mr. Walter, M.P., will deliver a lecture at the Mechanics' Hall, Nottingham, on the "Life and Death of Socrates."

The English Government has taken up the case of the Vienna correspondent of the Daily News, who was expelled from Berlin, and explanations have been demanded of the Prussian Government.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

### THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The courtly hospitalities of her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been continued throughout the week just closed. On Wednesday his Serene Highness Prince Leopoid of Saxe-Coburg arrived at the Castle, on a visit to the Queen. Among the nobility and gentry who have had the honour of joining the floyal circle are his Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Busen, the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, the Marquis of Granby, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers, the Earl and Countess of Seiton, the Earl of Mulgrave, and Sr Charles and Lady Mary Wood.

The leading incidents of Court life are thus chronicled by the official narrator:—

narrator:—
On Sunday her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attanded divine service in the private chapel at the Castle. The Hon, and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.
On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert did not take their usual early walk, owing to the unfavourable state of the weather. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode in the Ridling-house during the morning. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal also took exercise in the Ridling-house. In the evening her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kunt visited her Majesty.
On Tuesday the Queen and the Prince again took equestrian exercise in the Ridling School.
On Wednesday the Queen took an early walk in the Home Park. In

in the Riding School.

On Wednesday the Queen took an early walk in the Home Park. In the forenoon his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to town by a special train on the South-Western Railway, and returned at a quarter before two c'clock to the Castle.

Viscountess Canning has arrived at the Castle, and succeeded the Marchioness of Ely as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

His Majesty the King of Hanover last week sent £50, to be distri-

His Majesty the King of Hanover last week sent 200, to by distribute tin beef, breat, beer, and cials, amongst the resident poor of the parth of Rew. The distribution has been made under the direction of the churchwardens and guardian of the poor.

The Duke of Wellington's party at Strathfield are during the recess has been broked to a family circle. The Marquis and Marchioness of Dorro and Lady Crattes Wellesley and family are staylog with his Grace.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby and suite arrived at the St George's little on Saturday evening, from the Battah Embassy at Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas and family have left Parls, on a visit to the Grand Duchess Dowager Stephanie of Batten, in Gormany.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Ladies Hamilton, and

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, the Ladies Hamilton, and the youthful Viscount Hamilton, who are staying at Nice, intend to remain in that city until the end of April.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey and the Lady Clementina Villiers arrived in Berkeley-square on Taesday, from a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, at South Park, Penshuist.

The Earl and Countess of Sandwich have arrived at the St. George's Hotel, from Hinchindrooke-haue.

The Countess (Divager) Granville arrived in Upper Brook-street, on Tuesday, from visiting the Countess of Carlisle, at Cast'e Howard.

The Earl of Chesterfield gave a sumptuous public breakfast, at Brotby Park, on Wednesday, the 8th inst, to a large and brittham field of sportsmen, on the meeting of Mr. Meynell ingram's bounds. His Lordship, with his usual liberality, has distributed his annual bounty of beef, bread, and money to the poor and the workpeople of Bretby The noble Earl and Countess arrived at the St. George's Hotel on Wednesday from Bre.by.

Viscount and Viscountess Maidstone have left St. George's Hotel, for Drakelow, near Burton-upon-Trent.

Viscount and Viscountess Maidstone have left \$t. George's Rotel, for Drake, ow, near Barton-upon-Trent.
Viscount and Viscountess Melbourne are entertaining a select circle of friends at Brocket Hall.
Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have returned to Frognal, Kent, from a visit to the Farl De Grey, at Wrest Park, Beds.
Lord John Russell, as Ministerial leader of the House of Commons, will give a grand official banquet at the First Lord of the Treasury's residence, in Downing-street, on Monday, the 21 of February, to a party of about thirty Ministerial members, including the mover and seconder of the Address, previous to the opening of Parhament by her Majesty in person on the following day.
Lord and Lady Bloomfield and suite have left the Hon. Mrs. Villiers' at Knightsbridge, for Paris, whence they intend to proceed to Italy for a brief solven.

sejorn. The Lady of Major the Hon. James Colborne gave birth to a son and heir, on the 8th lost, at the residence of her father, Lord Downes, Bert House, near Athy, county of Kduare, Ireland.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Anglesey, although in his 83d year, turned out on Tue-day week at Beaudesert, and klied twenty-seven head of game with his own gun. The noble Marquis was not a little pleased with his castist sever.

# GENERAL CAVAIGNAC.

The following correspondence has been published. It arose out of a letter from Mulame Odier to M. Morny, requesting an order of admission to the prison of Ham, in order to have the marriage of her daughter and General Cavaignac performed there. The Minister wrote the following reply, of which the date appears to have been the 15th or 16th of December :-

pears to have been the 15th or 15th of December:—

"Madame,—The President of the Republic found it necessary to take very severe measures in the first moments, and could not yield to personal considerations, but he has expressed to me the desire, immediately after the restablishment of traignility, to restore General Cavaignae to Riberty, whose services to the cause of order and society he hasnot forgotien, and whom he does not confound with the conspirators who meditated the ruin of his power.

"Knowing the opinion of all your family, and desiring to give it a proof of his friendly interest, he charges me to say that he would see with path the ceromony of the marriage of your daughter with the honourable General saddened by the walls of a prison, and to send you an order to set him at liberty. I need not say with what pleasure I execute this commission, and I request you to accept the assurance of my profound respect.

To fait latter General Cavaigne raphiled as follows:

To that Istter General Cavalgnae replied as follows :-

"Monstear le Ministre,—Ma l'amo Odier, about to be my mother la-law, has this instant sent me the order for my literation. That order is accompanied by abster winch you have addressed to her.

"It the Grietnor of the 1 art of Ha in had received the order pure and simple to open to my the gates of that putson. I would also purely and simply have resured my literty, which has been illegably snatched from me. But the order which reheers me is accompanied by a letter which you could not have considered as considered, and which fell institutily to be communicated to me. The commet tary which it expresses, and the metires which it sastibutes to the power in whose intenses he of, are not of a nature to be accepted by me. Ceracinly me one has suffered, and does softer, more than I from the sad delays to my union with Middinesselle Odier; but I have no apprehightion that even she would consider this a reason for acceptin; my liberation. I ought to leave this place. Monstein le Ministre, for one side reason, viz. that I have done nothing to bring mehere. I have not exist to be a paisoner here in spite of those who have diegably arrested me, but it res's with me, and it concerns my honour, to accept of no compronise inconsistent with the duty I owe to myssif.

"In consequence, Monstein le Ministre, I have the honour I declare to you that I shall remain here fill Fellar, the 19th of the month. At that date I shall deliver to the governor of the fort the order which I retain. If he has received none to the contrary, I shall be critical to say, and to consider as admitted by the Government reself, that, as I said above, I go out of prison on this sole fround—that there is no lawful reason for retaining me here.

It will be seen that this letter, intimating the General's intention to remain the 19th, is dated the 17th, it my horder has been been to the contrary in the lawful reason for retaining me here.

It will be seen that this letter, intimating the General's intention to remain till the 19th, is dated the 17th; it could not have been received by M. de Morny till the 18th; and on the 19th, the very day announced for the exodus, he wrote the following:—

he wrote the following:—

"Ge end,—In transmitting to Madame Odler the order for your liberation I had no other object than to do an agreeable thing to a family which I love and respect. I never thought of anything else.

"If Tallowed myself to speak of the contiments of the President of the Republic, it is (and you know it, General, better than anybody), that, if the great political acts whose object is the safety of a country sometimes impose atern necessities, they do not efficie the sentiments of esteem which may be entertained for mather each, and do not forbit the expression of them.

"Yes will address and that I do not reply to what you have done me the law or to say regarding the Hegality of your arrest, and that I limit myself to congratulations that the date selected by you, 19th December, is so near at hand.

(Signed)

"Morry."

M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix has just arrived in Brussels, charged the President of the Republic to present three beautiful vases of Sevres china the King of the Belgians.

The wooden houses building at Bordeaux by Messrs. Bourges and Verges, for Cayenne, are to be one hundred in number, each capable of containing seventy of the transferred prisoners.

The Liverpul Standard States that about £120 have been subscribed for the purpose of presenting a silver crafte to the Mayoress of Liverpool, Mrs.

#### CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

UF ARREST. Chater—Frory move in the same between Mr Edwerthal and the Teading affice is expectly given. We see only suspect you are but imperfectly acquested with one motified. Make yourself thoroughly conversant with this before attempting to play

any more games over the ready at the fourth move Black need not return his King set has fourth move Black need not return his King set has fourth move Black need not return his King set has he had not return his King set has fourth move Black need not return his King set has he had not been set had not been set

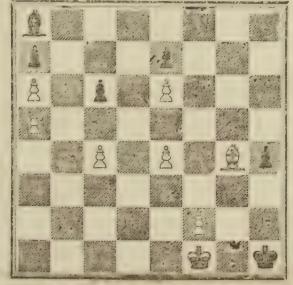
Gase Club at Halifax. When convenient, we summare the Club in Brussals, at the closer's, &c. only and a numerous and highly flourishing Chess Club in Brussals, at the cuses. Place do la Monais, where the leading Be glao. Feanch, and English papers as an It and where, for the small subscription of twenty frames for six number, the cuse have the exclusive use of four rooms, and may only chess-playing at all hours one have the exclusive use of four rooms, and may only chess-playing at all hours.

Yever facility for joining the excellent Chess Club, the St George's, will be afforded if you address a line to the sec etary, K Longbottors, Esq. No. Cavendish-square, cription for town members, then guinass por annum; 10 country members, one

you, if you address a line to the see ctary, R. Longbotton, Esp. No. Carendin-paper, Emberription for town members, they guinasa por annum; for country members, one guina.

It, Thavelers' Club - The Cercle d.s. Bebeer of Paris assembles at the Café de la Régen of an time; for country members, one of the choice. The country of the coun

#### PROBLEM No. 417. By the Rev. H. STEVENTON. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in seven moves.

#### CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS. A well-contested Gambit by Kieseritzky and Anderssen.

(Allyaier Gambit.)										
WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WRITE (Mr. K)	BLACK (Mr. A.)							
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. K Kt takes Q P	B to K 3d							
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	23. Q Kt to K B 6th	K to R sq							
3. Kt to K B 31	P to K Kt 4th	· (ch)								
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5 h	21. Q to K B 4th	Q takes Q							
5. Kt to K 5th	P to K R 4th	25. Kt takes Q	Kt to K R 3d							
6. B to Q B 4th	Kt to K R 31	26. K It to K sq	B to K B 4th							
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 31	27. Pto Q B 31	Q It to Q sq							
8. Kt to Q 3d	P to K B 6th	28. Q R to Q sq	Kt to K Kt sq							
9. P to K Kt 3.1 (a)	P to Q 4th	29. Kt takes Kt (d)	K takes Kt							
10. Ptakes Q P	K: to K B 4th	30. Q R to Q 5th	R takes R							
11. B to K B 4th	B to Q 3 i	31. Kt takes R	B to K 3d							
12. K to B 21	Kt takes Q P	32. R to K 5t.1	litakes Kt							
13. Kt to Q B 34	Pto QB 31	33. R takes B	P to K B 4th							
14 B takes B (b)	Q takes B	34. P to Q B 4th	R to K B 2d (e)							
15. Q Kt to K 4.h	Q to K R 34	35. P to Q B 5.h	K to Kt 21							
16. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to KB 4th	36. P to Q Kt 4th	K to D 31							
17. Q to her 31	Castles (c)	37. P to O Kt 5th	R to C B 23							
18. Kt takes K R P	Kt to Q 2d	34. P to Q B 6th	P takes P							
19. Kt to K B 4th	Kt to K 4th	39. R to Q B 5th	R to K 2d							
20. Q to her B 31	Kt takes B	40. P takes P	P to K B 5th (f)							
21. Q takes Kt	P takes Q P	41. R to Q B 21								
And Willer miles										

(a) the line of play now in vogue is to take the Pawn with Pawn, and then to move the Q map to K 3d or K \*\* 4 b.

(b) K dook to K of checking, seems a promising raise at this moment
(c) Black loses a Pawn by carling at the present juncture
(d) Br. Kisseri are thinks in ought rather to have exchanged off all the Rook (by R takes
R, then R to K 8.b. See), and afterwards have played his Kt to K 8th

(f) Austher and a will mind impostant error, by which he throws away what appears to a wongame for him. Suppose...

To K to K 7th (ch)

P to K B 5 h

4i. K to h lis 21 (best)

P to K B 7th (ch)

P to K B 8 h Q ones

(fourbiven)

R to K 8 th (ch)

R to K 8 h (ch)

R to K 8 h (ch)

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The coursing business of the ensuing week is only of local interest, the fixtures, with the exception of Wotverhampton, being in unfashionable quarters, and the prizes of small value. They stand thus: Theoday, Womstength (Lacashire), and Wolverhamp on: Wednesday, Wombersay: Thursday, Ditton Priors (Stropshire), and Carlake (Scatland). We see only one of epicch 150 nxures, with a exception of Wolverhampton, being in unfashionable quarters, and the prizes of small value. They stayed thus: Theedey, Womarcush (Lancashire), and Wolverhamp on: Wednesday, Wombersoy: Thursday, Ditton Priors (Shropshire), and Carlaks (Seatland). We see only one of epicelesse appointment, but, as the twill be in the neighbourhod of Sutton, the metropolitans will have a treat: it is fixed for Thursday, and promises good sport.

# TATTERSALL'S.

Mondar.—A number of small investments enab deto p. ... .. somewhat lengthened quotation; leading, however, to no change worth dwe ...; on.

METEOPOLITAN HANDICAP. |25 to 1 aget Wyynock co't (1) | 25 to 1 aget Kate 30 to 1 aget Hareshoot 20 to I agst Eithiren (t)

23 to 1 on the field
40 to 1 aget High Sheriff(t)
40 to 1 — Black Doctor (t)

CHRSTER CUP,
50 to 1 aget Nancy (1)
10 to 15 — Chircher (\*)
1000 to 10 — Conf. aser (1)
1000 to 10 aget I/w . f t

1000 to 15 aget Russbornugh (t) 1001 to 15 — Atlegro (t) 1001 to 15 — Koh-1-Noor (t)

A to 1 aget Hobb'e Noble 15 to 1 — Augur (t)

DEUBY.

| 20 to 1 aget Kingston (t)
| 22 to 1 — Ocalio
| 30 to 1 aget Fidus (t)

25 to 1 aget Womersley 25 to 1 — Alfred the Great(t)

THURSDAY —The only investment, of any amount or interest were on Haresfoot and Confessor for the Chester Cup, and on Kingston, Claverhouse, and Orelio for the Derby, in each case resulting in an improvement.

S5 to l aget Confessor (t) | 49 to l aget Harvsfort

| 45 to 1 agat Goldfinder (t)

9 to 1 aget Hobbie Nobie (t) 16 to 15 aget Claverhouse (t) 20 to 1 aget Orelle (t) 18 to 1 — Kingston (t)

# OUNDLE STEEPLE-CHASES-TUESDAY.

The Farmers' and Tradesmen's Stepple-Chase Stakes of 5 sovs each.—Mr. H. Bird's Suige (Mr. Goodman). 1. Mr. Tennant's Single Sole (Mr. Butler), 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs. each.—Mr. T. F. Mason's British Yeoman (T. Oliver), 1. Mr. Tiernan's Isaac (Rutherford), 2. The Selling Stakes of 5 sovs. each.—Mr. Evans's Young Lottery (Barrows), 1. Mr. H. Bird's Jerry (Goodman), 2.

EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the Privy Council held at Windsor, on Saturday last, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogned from the 15th January until Tuesday, the 31 February; and a proclamation was ordered to be issued summonling the Parliament to meet on that day for the despatch of public business. The Queen will open Parliament in person. Her Majesty will come to London for the purpose, and return in the evening to Windsor, where the Court will remain til the 12th of February.

The address, in reply to the speech from the Throne, on the opening of the custons assion, will be moved by Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart., and seconded by Sir. John Bosham Carter.

During the Neuvaine of Sainte Genevieve, the patron saint of Paris, which has closed, more than 50,000 pt grims, says the Constitutionnel, visited the tomb of the saint.

Mr. J. Falconer is appointed Judge of the County Court in circuit No. 32. Mr. W. N. Massey, of the Western Circuit, is appointed Recorder of Portsmouth.

The effigy of Louis Napoleon is to figure on the postage stamps of

The effigy of Louis Napoleon is to figure on the postage examps of France, instead of the female head of the Republic.

It is stated that M. Thiers is about to publish a pamphlet on the present circumstances of France, under the title "Appeal to Europe." Mane. George Sand, on her part is in retirement in the province of Berry, and is at present engaged in preparing "Memoirs of her Life" for pub leation.

The mother of M. Thiers expired last week at Batignolles, where she has long resided on a pension aboved her by her son. M. Thiers was the only child of this lady, although his father had other children by a former marriage.

she has long resided on a pension adoxed her by her son. M. Thiers was the only child of this lady, although his father had other children by a former marriage.

Among the petitions filed in the Encumbered Estates Court, Dublin, last week, was one for the saic of the estates of the Earl of Limerick; klobert Jefferson Hunter being petitioner. The crass annual rental of the property which it is sought to self in this case is about £10,000, and the incumbrances, not including certain unitaxed law costs, amount to £110,705.

An electric telegraph is to be established between the Palace of the Tailerles and the capitages of the different ministries in Parls, to exable the President of the Republic to communicate directly with the Ministers. The setting up of the wires commenced last week. Those for the department of the Interfor leave the telegraph tower, pars over the roof and towers of the new church of Sainte Clottide, the Cour des Comptes, the palace and barracks on the Quay d'Orsay, and then cross the Seine to the Tulleries.

The ratifications of the treaty on literary property between France and England were exchanged last week at Parls between Lord Normanby and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Gazette de France says:—"A provincial journal announces that M. de Lamartine, whose health improves every day, will return to Parls on the 18th."

The directors of the Bank of France have just had constructed in the middle of the garden of that building extensive cellars, then assory of which is nine feet in thickness. These calacts, where it is a sicker dealine, we be lastically a parl to the warrent of the tension of the tension of the said of the said of the parls of the parls. The sicker and the said of the parls of the said of the s

affirming that there is no hing in the relations of France and hig and which parties these precessing.

The Emperor of Au tria has ordered a monument of Meta-tasio to be elected in Vie. na, where the tree passed the greater part of his line, and composed all his works. Metastasio was attached to the Court of Austria in quality to Insperiel poet. The execution of the meaning it has been subtracted to M. Luchardt, a young German stall, or, new in Reme.

The vanious states of Switzerland have subscribed 200,512f. as a han, without interest, for the constraints of checking lengths. The same required is 100 cm.

Gazette
On Tuesday night week the ship Columbus, of New York (M'Curran, marce), 1000 tons register, ran on shore in Wateriord harbour, and before daylight went to vieces, eight of the crew and four passengers peristing in the wreck. The Columbus was laden with cotton and flour from New Orleans for Liverpool, and had a crew of thirty men on board. Three of the lost vassengers were remales—one a Mrs. Falcon, widow of Captaia Falcon, of the stay Joacphus, of Liverpool; and another, Miss C. Burke, from the island of Ascension, on her way to Portsmouth, where her father resides. The third female was probably an attendant. Several bales of cotton had come on shore, and it was expected that many more would be saved.

Mr. G. R. Waterhouse has succeeded the late M. Kænigg as curator of mineralogy and geology in the British Museum. Mr. Waterhouse had been

of mineralogy and geology in the British Museum. Mr. Waterlouse had been fore rome years assistant-curator, and is antior of works on the mammalia and

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 8th instant, a meeting was held (the

At Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 5th instant, a meeting was near the Mayor in the chair), at which resolutions condemnatory of the incorrectar, as injust an inquistrant, were agreed to, and petitions to Parliament are to be for worded to the members for Newcastle, for presentation.

At the new Surrey House of Correction, a prisoner, named Connell, aged 22, committed as a rogue and a ragaboud, was accidentally killed by the crank of the water-wheel turned by the cuprits as part of their punishment.

ment.

The cross seat in the omnibus question was settled at the London sessions, on the loth instant; the court confirming the confiction by Alderman Wilson, at Guildia I, of an omnibus proprietor, that the two concresses at one top of the interior are not "convenient and proper sea"s," according to law.

The Official Milan Gazette of the 5th announces, that a physician, Paul Flora by name, a native of Irevise, has been condemned to death by count-martial for high treason and revolutionary correspondence; but that Field-Marshal Radetzky has commuted the pun shmout to eight years' imprisonment in a fortress.

in a forcess.

A letter from Rome, of the 25th ult., in the Messaggere of Modena, mentions a runnour that his Ho incess intends conferring the continuity at epon two prelates of the Courch of France in the next consistory. One of these prelates, at it considently asserted, will be the Archbeshop of Berdeaux.

A prospectus has been issued with a view to the formation of what is termed a Ladius' Guild, the object being more particularly to aid these females who have enjoyed accorded education, and who are dependent upon this own exertions for their support, and employing them in branches of industry especially suited to their powers.

Father Plauchet, a Jestif, who has passed the greater part of his

Father Plauchet, a Jesuit, who has passed the greater part of his life in Syria, among the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanou, has just been named by the Pope of Rome apostolic delegate of Mesopota dia. He is specially instructed to conter with M. Lavalette, the French Minister at Constantinople, in order to devise the best plan for the protection and defence of the Christians of the Fast.

The Prince and Princess Aldobrandini arrived at Genoa on the 6th,

The Prince and Princess Aldobrandini arrived at Genoa on the 6th, from Rome, on their way to Paris and Brassels.

The inhabitants of Doucaster have commenced a subscription for the purpose of placing a stained glass window in the paris's church of that town in memory of the late Sir W. B. Cooke, Bart. The estimated cost is £1000.

Large bodies of men in the employ of Mr. Jav, the contractor, have been engaged, nader the direction of Mr. Lowis Cubit, the architect and engineer of the Great Northern Railway, in strengthening the foundations of the supporters of the large arches of the terminus at King's-cross, and adding to the callbre of the walls, some fears having been entertained as to the stability of the structure. A memorial to the Postmaster-General is now being numerously

A memorial to the Postmaster-General is now being numerously signed for permission to establish a district past-adicoust the London-bridge Railway Arcade, for the accommodation of the passengers, now calculated to amount to upwards of ten millions per annum. The directors of the railway companies are understood to an one of the large vats of the prevers. Direct and Watney, the brewers, at Pimico, was accidentally sufficiented by carbonic acid gas, by falling into one of the large vats of the brewers.

The number of convictions for offences against the game laws in England and Wales in 149 was 317.

A Spannard, of the raine of Francisco Nacial, a carpentar, has just diel at Algers, and I tilyouts and 3 in tells, having her behavior. The england good health to the last, walked about the town on his business, and smoked his cigar with evident quaste. One of his peculiarities for the last fifty years has been never to sleep in a bod, but merely to stretch himself in his clothes on the sharings of his werkshop.

#### THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

We resume our Illustrations of the "Choice Examples" in the Exhibition with the superb Jewel-case, one of the costly works exhibited by her Majesty the Queen, and thus described in the catalogue:-

#### JEWEL-CASE, IN THE CINQUE-CENTO STYLE.

Designed by L. Gruner, Esq., and executed at the mannfactory of Mr. Henry Elkington, at Birmingham. The material is bronze, gilt and silvered by electrotype process. Upon this case are portraits on china of her Majesty, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, copied from miniatures by R. Thornburn, Esq., A.R.A. The small medallions, representing sprofiles of their Royal Highnesses the Princes and Princesses, were modelled from life by Leonard Wyon, Esq. Next is the small

# GOLD VASE, MADE BY SEYMOUR AND SON,

GOLD VASE, MADE BY SEYMOUR AND SON, of Gerrard-street, Soho. This vase bears enamelled portraits of the Queen and Prince Albert, in imitation of cameos. The transparent enamel colours on the body of the vase are the red or ruby-coloured enamel, green, and blue; in the neck is the turquoise-coloured enamel. These colours are all made by the exhibitors, and may safely challenge comparison with anything of the kind ever produced, the ruby colour in particular is perfect. The portraits are painted by J. Haslem. It should be added, that in the Great Exhibition Building the ruby red was injured by the yellow tone given to the light by its passing through the canvas with which the roof was covered; this is a remark which will also apply to many other colours: the light in the North Gallery would, doubtless, have been much more suitable for goldsmiths' work.

#### TOILET-GLASS, MADE FOR HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND. W. POTTS, BIRMINGHAM.

SUTHERLAND. W. POTTS, BHRMINGHAM.

We believe this toilet-glass is one of the largest pieces of ornamental casting in bronze of this genre executed in England. Its design and workmanship reflect the highest credit on its spirited manufacturer. The idea evidently sought to be carried out is, a couple of nereids, sitting on marine plants, arranging their toilet. The upper part of the frame is enriched with the monagram, motto, and coronet of the noble Lady. Two herons also grace the top, holding in their beaks chains, whence are pendent brule-parjums of elegant form. Springing from foliage of the lower part of the design are two pairs of branches for wax lights, partaking of the same floral character; between these, supported on very elegant scroll-work, are three perfume-bottles of cut glass. The figures of the nereids are of Parian.



WOOD CARVING, "SPRING." BY WALLIS, OF LOUTH.

WOOD CARVING, "SPKING." BY WALLIS, OF LOUTH. This magnificent group of spring birds and flowers we have commented upon in a former notice of "Wood Carving in the Great Exhibition." For truthfulness of character, variety of objects, and delicacy of workmanship, it was perhaps without a rival in the Exhibition. In the opinion of many, a greater variety of size in the objects represented would have improved the group; but, embodying the characteristics of spring when only flowers are to be met with, the artist was prevented from availing himself of the varied forms which the introduction of fruit would have placed at his disposal.

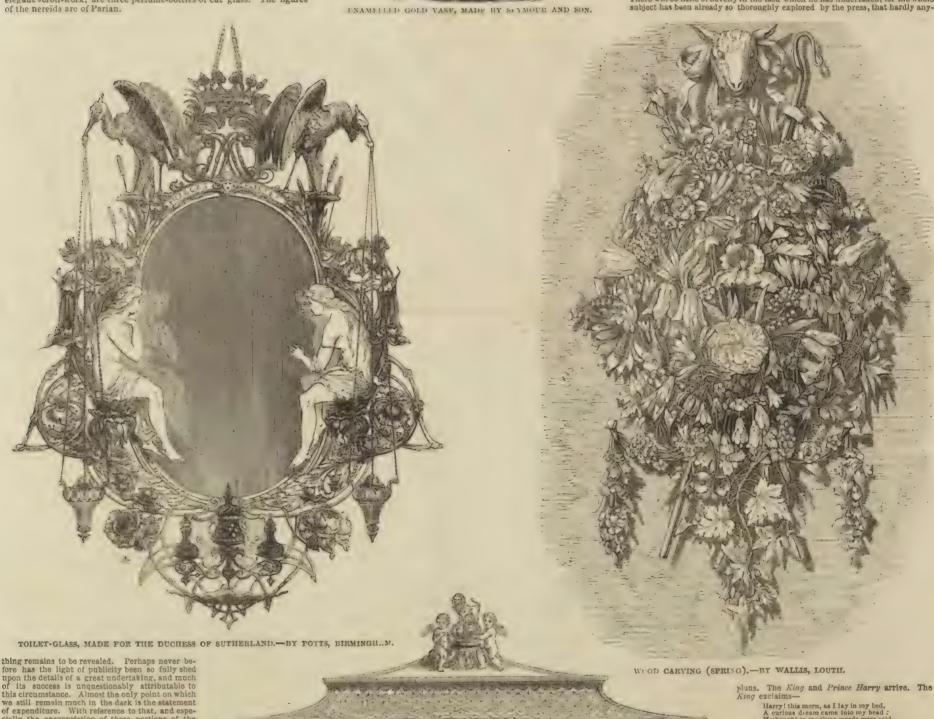
THE Crystal Palace may at last be said to be cleared out, and in the course of the week every package will be gone, all the partitions removed, and the vast area open from end to end. In a few days the public will no doubt be admitted once more into the interior. They will be able to contrast the present deserted aspect with what it was a few months ago, and to estimate how far the gigantic structure is worth preservation, and what purposes of utility, amusement, and instruction it may serve. It seems very desirable that the admission should be rendered as free as possible.

rendered as free as possible.

Presents to the Police in charge of the Crystal Palace.—In money: France, £28 12s.; Great Britain, £16 2s. 6d; Portugal, £5; North Germany, £5; Canada, £3 2s.; China, £1; East India (to Superintendent Pearce), £30; Total, £88 17s. 6d. The other presents have been:—Great Britain—I shawl, 4 bonnets, I penknife, I china cup and saucer, I silver vinigrette, I silver watch, 12 silver teaspoons, and I metal teapot. France—I bronze ornament and 2 silver sunfi-boxes. America—4 silver watches, 9 silver pencilcases, and 4 Russian leather pocket-boxes. Switserland—6 silver watches. Russia—I diamond pin. Zollverein—I wooden annif-box. The whole distributed, with the above exception, to II sergeants and 73 constables.

The Trades' Collection—Under the care of Lieut. Tyler, the Trades' Collection is making rapid progress, and, besides the large and valuable number of objects already brought together, the most commendable spirit of co-operation has been evinced by the public, and the most liberal promises of contribution have been received. There is little doubt that this trades' collection will be preserved from becoming a mere useless show buried under glass cases. Every means will, it is said, be used to render it a really practical thing, the rendez-vous of all novetties, accessible to experimentalists, and freed from the deadening influences of an antiquarian character.

Statistics of the Garat Exhibition.—Sir Stafford Northcote is preparing for the Hoyal Commission an elaborate report, in which a large and highly interesting mass of statistics connected with the Exhibition will be included. There will be little of novelty in the task which he has undertaken, for the whole subject has been already so thoroughly explored by the press, that hardly any-

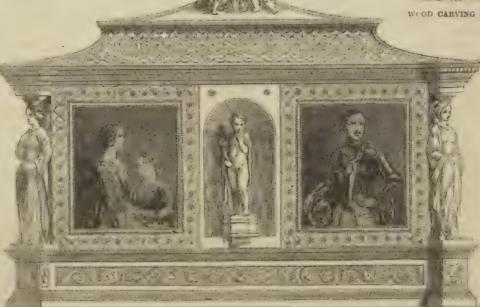


thing remains to be revealed. Perhaps never before has the light of publicity been so fully shed
upon the details of a great undertaking, and much
of its success is unquestionably attributable to
this circumstance. Almost the only point on which
we still remain much in the dark is the statement
of expenditure. With reference to that, and especially the appropriation of those portions of the
original surplus which have already been absorbed,
it is to be hoped that no mistaken notions of official it is to be hoped that no mistaken notions of official secrecy will interfere to prevent a full disclosure. To allay the remotest suspicion of jobbing, perfect frankness and candour should be preserved. The Royal Commission have, we are sure, no reason to car a detailed financial statement.

# OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"RED RUFUS; or, Harlequin Fact, Fiction, and Fancy," the pantomime at this theatre runs its merry round nightly; and Mr. Nelson Lee's grotesque scenes are highly relished by the holiday folk. Our Artist has chosen a scene from the opening immediately before the transformation for the harlequinade. Here is the argument—

The fairy court being called together to meet the The fairy court being called together to meet the fairy Queen, Fancy, arrives inher regal car of state, and holds a council. She is determined to protect Sir Walter Tyrrell, chief of the froz army, who is in love with the fair maid Alice, against Red Rufus, his Royal rival, who has resolved to carry her off at curfew time Tyrrel secretly determines on revenge, and conceals himself in the presence-chamber in the palace for the purpose of arranging his



HER MAJESTY'S CINQUE-CENTO JEWEL-CASE, - DESIGNED BY GRUNER; MANUFACTURED BY ELKINGTON.

Harry! this morn, as I lay in my bed, A curious dieam came into my head: Methought to me these words were said, " Rufus, Rufus, Rufus Red."

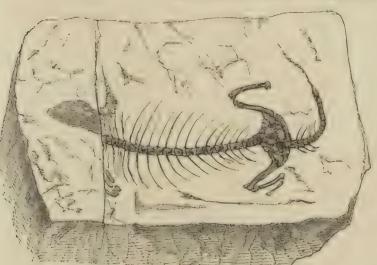
To-morrow will your lie be sped."

Curfew time arrives—all is dark and quiet; Tyrrel, having appointed to carry off his love, is already waiting to receive her at Harrow-on-the-Hill. The fair Alice makes her appearance, and by some mistake falls into the arms of the gay young Monarch. Their flight brings us back to the palace. The hunters arrive, when the King resolves to have a day's sport. He takes leave of Alice, who is in great distress; Tyrrel, however, has an interview with her, and produces a silver arrow which the fairy Blue Bell had placed in his path. We next witness the King alone in the New Forest, having in the chase lost the courtiers and his train of sportsmen. Tyrrel shoots the silver arrow, which his Majesty in the eye. At this moment Mark Bull's-Eye enters in search of Alice, who also makes her appearance and rushes into the arms of her lover.

The last accounts of Dr. Barth are dated The last accounts of Dr. Barth are dated Kuka, September 1: he was to start in a week, to continue his travels in Central Africa. He complains of a deficiency of financial means to carry out the objects of his interesting inquiries. He states that he should not follow the Murzuk route as far as the Well of Kasheiery, but he would proceed to the north-east immediately after leaving Ingaegimi, on to Bornou.



THE MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET, STRAND.



THE MOST ANCIENT FOSSIL REPTILE YET DISCOVERED.

THE TELERPETON ELGINENSE; OR, ANCIENT FOSSIL REPTILE OF SCOT-

LAND.

(The most ancient fossil reptile hitherto discovered.)
Our readers are aware that the remains of reptiles abound in the secondary deposits: that is, in the chalk, wealden, oolite, lias, and new red sandstone, throughout England and the Continent; and that the oviparous quadrupeds appear to have been the principal and highest orders of vertebrated animals that inhabited the lands, rivers, and seas during those vast geological periods. Of late years, remains of peculiar types of reptiles have been found in deposits of yet more ancient date; but until last year no vestiges of any reptile had ever been observed in the extensive series of deposits called the old red or Devonian formation, and which belong to a period incalculably more ancient than the coal measures. At a late meeting of the Geological Society, Dr. Mantell read a communication from Captain Lambart Brickenden, giving an account of the discovery in the crystalline yellowish sandstone of the old red, near Elgin, in Morayshire, of a series of 34 footprints of a turtle or tortoise, extending across a slab of rock several feet in length; and the subsequent exhumation from the same strats of the remains of the skeleton of a small four-footed reptile, by



SCENE FROM THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, AT THE OLYMPIC THEATRE,—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Mr. Patrick Duff, of Elgin. The latter fossil was exhibited to the society and the annexed Engraving represents this most interesting relic. Dr Mantell gave to the meeting a minute anatomical description of the structure of the skeleton, comparing it with those of recent lizards and salamanders. He stated that it resembled in some of its osteological characters the small lizards and other batrachians; and that the original was of peculiar type, neither a lacertian nor a salamander, but presenting characters found in both orders. It was about six or seven inches in length, resembling in its general appearance an aquatic salamander, but with a broader back and longer limbs than the common tritons. It must have been capable of quick progression on the land and in the water. It had a wide compressed tail. Unfortunately the skull is crushed, and there are no traces of the feet so that only the general form and appearance of this creature can be determined. This reptile is the most ancient being of its class which the researches of geology have yet revealed, and Dr. Mantell has given it a name expressive of its remote antiquity, namely, Telerpeton (from τηλε, signifying very remote, and ερπετου, reptile), with the specific, name Elginense, from the locality whence it was obtained. Doubtless, other relics of a like nature will ere long be discovered in the same rocks, now that the zeal of collectors is excited by this unexpected event.

# INKSTAND PRESENTED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BIDDULPH.

THE officers of the 1st Life Guards have just testified their high respect for Colonel Biddulph, by presenting him with an Inkstand of unique design, and altogether a very appropriate souvenir, on his leaving the regiment. The elegant gift was placed in the hands of the gallant Colonel on Saturday last.



INESTAND PRESENTED TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BIDDULPH, BY HIS DROTHER OFFICERS OF THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS.

The design is very characteristic. The body of the Inkstand is of ebony, artistically mounted in gold and silver. At the angles are circular turrets, serving as sentry-boxes, within which are figures of Life Guardsmen on foot; the tops of the sentry-boxes being surmounted by horses' heads, fully caparisoned. The standishes are a pair of kettle-drums, between which is a trophied group of Guards' helmet, cuirass, sword, &c. The four sentries and the horses' heads have been modelled from life; and, to show the minuteness of the accourtements, each can be removed.

This elegant work has been designed and executed with great taste and finish by Messrs. Phillips Brothers, Cockspur-street. It bears the following inscription:—

To Lieutenant-Colonel Biddulph, From his Brother Officers, on his leaving the 1st Life Guards. October, 1851.



HOUSE AT CHELSEA, IN WHICH DIED W. J. M. TURNER, R.A. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

# THE ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE

Is a specimen of those Faust-like dramas which have given the first impulses to some men of genius in the dramatic direction. Goethe has related the effect one of these had on his infant mind—how, like the epiteme-plays of old Richardson's Bartlemy booth, it excited and stimulated to poetic exertion. The theatre for the purpose of exhibiting an amusement of the sort indicated was opened on Monday, in Adelaide-street, West Strand, the large room of the Adelaide Gallery being well fitted up for the purpose. As we have intimated, the amusement is common in Germany; we may add, it is also prevalent in Italy; and our own Punch's theatre may likewise be accepted as a minor analogue to the larger experiment. A theatre of the kind now attempted was extant in this country about a quarter of a contury ago. It was held at the old Argyle Rooms, in Regent-street; and we are told both by Addison and Ben Jonson of previous similar performances. Indeed, Shakspeare several times alludes to "the puppets dailying."

Our concern, however, is with the modern stage-the present Marionette

company, who, unlike the rest, is gifted with moving lips and teeth—the others, including even the prima diama, have to speak or squall with a merely painted mouth, like other dols, these of common wear, not meant for stage exhibition, or to be moved by strings or wires. The interlections behind the scenes do their election cleverly; and the weeden actor who had to represent Coke. Komble, and Kean in one personal was powerfully moustered into by their visible spirit, who lead him the direction of the complete of the creation of the delivery of each line, the result was especially ludicious. The extravagatza of "Durbastas Fair s" was the principal piece of the excelling, and was amusingly rendered by these gridesque representatives—burlesques in themselves; yet, as before suggested, the pencers sametimes of mental creativeness. In the ballet of "Panilina," with which the entertainment canclined, the purpost were made to dance, and in a past or data and harrylpo the result was mat and effective—the latter cancerally so. It was literally a T. P. Coole in wood. The performance excited frequent appliance for a number as and fash mable callington.

Our Illustration shows the stage, with the whole of the dramatis persona.

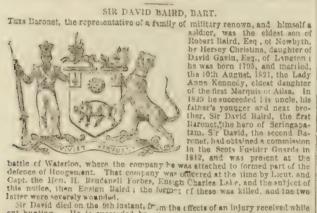
#### THE LATE J. M. W. TURNER, R.A.

In the Cottage engraved upon the preceding page our great landscape-painter died, on the 19th of last month. In this suburban retreat Turner had lodged In the Cottage engraved upon the preceding page our great landscapa-painter died, on the 19th of last month. In this suburban retreat Turner had lodged for some years, although his own house, comparatively a mansion, was in Queen Anne-street, Carendish-square. The cottage is situated apon the banks of the Thames, at Chelsea, beyond the old church, towards Cremorne Gardens. Here the painter lived, under the assumed name of Booth, to Brook, as related an our Journal of last week; and he was known among his reighbours as "Admiral Booth" The river-side retreat has little in itself to recommend it to the lover of the picturesque; but the great painter, deubless, or lyed the prespect from his lodging window across the Thames, with its bountal atmospheric effects, which Turner could so ably transfer to his caness. Theold Dutch-like character of Chelsea, in the opposite direction, could have prewrited few charms to Turner's pacil, but a river bank is ever a peate of ject for a painter. A correspondent of the Daily News has this week supplied the following particulars of Turner's father, who "was second son of William and Rebecce Turner, of the nown of Southwelven, becombine, which place he left at an exclusive of the painter of the preceding as a barber. There the celebrated arith was born, and was the only child. His asle surviving relatives are five first cousin., of who mir. Thomas Price Turner, an eminent professor of music in the city of Exeter, is one."

We are enabled to state that Mr. Turner's will has met with opposition by a careal being energed in the Precogative Court against the passing of the same. The testamentary papers are interspersed with reawings and clevations of buildings; and the very eccentric character of the deceased has, vrobably, surgested itself to the next of kin as a ground for questioning the testator's capacity to make a will.

### OBITUARY OF ELINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR DAVID BAIRD, BART.



this notice, then Ersign Bard; the loads of these were severely wounded.

Sir David died on the 9th instant, from the effects of an injury received white out hunting. He is succeeded by his son, now Sir David Bard, the third Baronet, who is serving with the gallant 7(4) Regiment in the Kaffir war, and who has not received his 21st y ar; he is the third son of his father, for, strange and sad to say, his two elder prothers were drowned in 1845.



SIR F. W. DUNBAR, BART.

SIR F. W. DUNBAR, BART.

SIR FEEDERICK WILLIAM DUNBAR, second Baronet, of Boath, in the county of Nairn, was the clest son of Sir James Dutbar, the first Baronet, and was born in 1819. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the demise of his father, the 5th January, 1836. Sir Frederick, who was an officer in the British service, married, in 1842, Caroline Mana, daughter of Wikiam (Budon, Esq., but he has had rechiddren. The worthy Baronet died at Nairn, on the 27th ultimo; his brother, Lieutenant James Alexander Dunbar, R.N., inheriting the family honours.

SIR RICHARD ST. GEORGE, BART.

SIR RICHARD ST. GEORGE, BART.

SIR RICHARD BLIGH. ST. GEORGE, Second Baronet, of Woodsgift, in the county of Kilkenny, was the eldest son of Sir Richard St. George, the first Baronet, by his wife Sarah, only daughter of Robert Persse, Esq., of Roxborough, in the county of Galway; he was born the 6th June, 1765, and succeeded his father as second Baronet, in 1789. Sir Richard Bligh St. George took rather a prominent part in political life. As a member of the Irish House of Commons he uncompromisingly opposed the legislative union between Great Britain and Iroland, and he refused an offer from the Government of the day of a peerage to induce him to vote for the measure. He leaves at his death few survivors of the old Irish Parliament. Sir Richard married, first, the 10th February, 1799, Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon, Mr. Justice Kelly, of Kellywille, in the Queen's County, by whom he had three daughters; he married, secondly, in Arril, 1807, Bridget, eldest daughter of Theophilus Biakeney, Esq. of Abbert, in the county Galway, by whom he leaves, besides three other sons and two daughters, an eldest sarriving ron and successor, now Sir Theophilus John St. George, the third Baror et. Sir Broberd died on the 29th ultimo, at Sanday's-well, Cork, the residence of the Rev. F. St. George.

# PRINCE AMADEUS DE BROGLIE.

PRINCE AMADEUS DE BROGLIE.

PRINCE VICTOR AMADEUS DE BROGLIE, uncle of the present representative of the family, the well-known Duke de Broglie, was born the 23d of October, 1772. He formerly took an active part in political life, and from 1815 to 1830 he was member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Orne; he was also Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of that department. The Prince restricted Mille. de Montrenil, by when (who is deceased) he leaves an only child, a daughter, who was married in 1821 to Alphonus, Duke de Berghes-Saint-Winock. Prince Amadeus de Broglie died recently at his reat, Ranes, department of the Orne, aged seventy-nine.

# GENERAL SIR FREDERICK PHILIPSE ROBINSON, G.C.B.

GENERAL SIR FREDERICK PHILIPSE ROBINSON, G.C.B.

This venerable and very gallant officer, the o'dest roldier in the Britisharmy, was born in 1764; he was the fourth son of Colonal Beverley Robinson, by his wife, the danghter of Frederick Philipse, Esq., of Philipse lourg; he entered the service as an ensign, in February, 1777, and, rising threath the various trades, became a general in 1841. The isilitary career of Philipse Robinson was long and glorious, extending over a period of seventy-five years, and passing amidet some of the brightest achievements of his country. For five years he was in the first American war, and was present in the several battles fought during that period. Subsequently, in 1794, he went to the West Indies, and shared in the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe; he was also at the storning of Flenc d'Epée and the Heights of Palmiste. In 1812 I hillipse Robinson Juned the sumy in the Peninsula. At the battle of Vitroria be commanded the origined which carried the village of Gamazza Mayo, without tring one shot. He also was present at the first and second assaults on San Sebastian, being severely wounded at the second attack. He took part in the passage of the Bidassea, the grand reconnaissance before Bayonne; the battle of the Nive, being there again severely wounded; in the blockade of Bayonne, and in the repulse of the sortie from that place, when he acceeded to the command of the 5th division of the army. In June, 1814, Major-General Robinson went to North America in command of a trigade, and he led the orces intended for the strack of Prattberg, but received orders to reture, five having forced the passage of the Sarana. Soon afterwards he was named Commander-in-Chief and Provisional Governor of the Upper Provinces, which appointment he held until June, 1816. He had received the g.l.d medal with two clarps for Vittoria, San Sebastian, and the Nive.

In 1835 Sir Prederick Philipse Robinson was made a G.C.B., and in 1840 he got the coloneley of the 394 he Regiment. Sir Fre

# LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FORDYCE.

Il in the action or Waterkloof on the 6th

of Kenoe, is the and grandson of the late at the fam. Join reflyer, of Ayon, for many years Commissioner of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, and member of Parliament for the country of Berwick, by Catherine, caughter of the late Sir William Maxwell, Bart, of Menreith, and sister of the celebrated Duchess of

Lieut-Colonel Fordyce entered the army in 1828, and served first in Nova Scotis. He rose through the various grades, and became Lieut-Colonel and commanding officer of the 7th Highlanders in 1847. He was cut off at the early age of forty-two, while leading that regiment into action. He leaves two trathers in the service—Major Fordyce, of the 70th Highlanders, who has just came home invalided from the Cape, and Capesia Fordyce, of the 47th Regiment, quartered at Corin. Of the sisters whom he also leaves, one is married to Regiment, and the first product of the first product to the first product of the first product of the first product to the first product of the first product to the first product of the first product of the first product to the first product of the first prod Kenyon, Esq , M.D.

#### ROBERT GRAHAME, ESQ.

ROBERT GRAHAME, ESQ.

ROBERT GRAHAME, ESQ., of Whitehill, the leading partner in the emlant firm of Grahame and Mitchell, writers, of Glasgow, was well known for long and consistent advocacy of Liberal opinions. He was the first Lord Provost of Glasgow after the passing of the Burgh Reform Bill. Robert Grahame was born more than ninety-two years ago, in Stockwell-street, Glasgow; the house of his birth, then looking on orchards and fields, was removed sixty years since. In 1793 Grahame was looked upon as the leading Democrat of the west of Scotland, and from that period furward he was an attve, unceasing Reformer. During the course of his busy life, Mr Grahame had much intercourse with the principal public men of his way of thinking; amongst others he enjoyed the friendship and frequent correspondence of Wilberforce. Mr. Grahame died lately, in his ninety-third year.

#### WILLIAM BROUGH, C.E.

Died. on the 29th nit, at Pentlepoir, near Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Scuth Wales, at the advanced ego of oi, hry-six, William Brough, Esq., civil engineer. For upwards of fifty years he practiced his profession in South wales, with great credit to himself, and with axisfaction to his employers; and for many years ho was a frequent contributor to the celentide journals of his time, especially on minoralized.

#### MAS. HARLONE.

This once colebrated actress died on the 1-time, at her lodgings, Gravesend, aged oighty-seven. Her first appearance on the London stage, which was at Covent-gaiden Tagatre, in the yelsy of "The Puglilves," dues as far back as 1790. She titlied in 1826. During her long career as a pe former she was principally attached to Drury Lane, and was regarded as one of the measurething comedians of that theatre in its paintest days. She I trerly erjoyed a pension of above £.00 a year tren the Drury Lane Fund, a provision she in every why truly deserved.

Above £.00 a year trent the Druy Lane Fund, a provision she in every way truly deserved.

Probate of the will of the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Earl of Donoughmore, of Knockley, Tipperary, and of Palmerstown House, Dublin, has been granted by the Eccles'asticat Court in Dub'in, and ambaquently in London, there be ing £2000 personally within the province of Canterbury; there are three ecclicits, all cated in the same year as the will, 1850. A large provision is made for the Counters, as well as for each of his sens and daughters. The acting er cutors are Thomas Bernard, Esq., and Abraham Brewster. Esq., Q C. Power reserved to the Counters of Do oughmore, the relict to prove horses for the late Thomas Diskinson, Esq., of Upper Highloway, has died possessed of £100 (00 personally, and has tequeathed his properly in large proportions amongst his family, appoining his daughters, Mrs. Rushbrid, of and Mrs. Wilmats, the residuary legates. There are many liberal charitable beques s, viz. £1000 to each of the following institutions—London Respital, Indigent Bluid, Deaf and Dumb, London Orphan, Infant Orphan, Marine Society, Destirute Sailors' Home, National Benevolent Institution, Gaoo for the Hospital, and the Checamongers' Benevolent Institution, £300 to the Holloway and North Islangton Dispensary, and to the Labourers' Friend Society; £2000 to the Lat Assiam at Highgate and Colche ter, £1500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruenty to Antanda, and £1000 to the Governesses' Renevolent Institution. To the two ast-named institutions there is a continent reversionary laterest of large amount. He has also bequesticed £4000 to the Couls, &c., for 24 poor persons of that parish; and a legacy of £4000 to St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, for a like purpose.

#### SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

be laid out in bread, coals, &c., for 21 poor persons of that parish; and a legacy of £4000 to St. Jonn's Church Upper Holloway, for a like purpose.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

At Monday's meeting of the Geograph'cal Society—Sr. R. J. Murchiron In the chair—a letter was read, sidtressed by Raten Brantinov to the greatful and the chair—a letter was read, sidtressed by Raten Brantinov to the greatful and the chair a letter was read, sidtressed by Raten Brantinov to the greatful and the chair and the

Last Saturdev several very extensive seizures were made by the Inland Revenue officers of adultrated tens and pepper at different grocers' shops in the metropolis, and informations were at once directed by the Commissioners of Excise to enforce penalties.

#### THE BURNING OF THE "AMAZON,"

This frightful catastrophe has produced so painful an impression on the public mind, that every little detail which escaped notice in the first outburst of the dreadful news is caught up with avidity. The statement of Miss Anna Maria Smith, of 9, Dawson-street, Dublin, of which we give an extract below, has excited great interest, displaying, as it does, her extraordinary and heroic courage throughout the awful catastrophe, and the painful circumstances which succeeded it. She is a very prepossessing young lady, and was going out by the Amazon to join a family in Porto Rice, with whom she had obtained the appointment of

and the poinful circumstances which succeeded it. She is a very prepossessing young lady, and was going out by the Amacon to join a family in Proto litic, with whom she had obtained the appointment of governoes.

On Toxedly that pertion of the crew and passengers who escaped from the Amacon and landed at Brest arrived at Southampton in the Grand Turk steemer, from litare. They were sont or from Brest to Moriak, and thence to Have, where they embarked on board the Southampton in the Grand Turk steemer, where they embarked on board the Southampton about the steemer of the Amacon, wall-founded fear are centertained that no more persons it and thought the Amacon, wall-founded fear are one steemed that no more persons that the own was a steemer of the Amacon, wall-founded fear are now supposed to be lost freamer or in which really agent, whose name neither appears on the skilp's books nor amounts the list of passencers. This boy's name was Nurse. His failer is a far properter in Southempton. The poor youth was called upon, like his unfortunate master, at almost a moment's sculed, is go to sea in the Amacon.

"A near as I can recolled; it was about half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday moraling when fifted land in airm of fire. It was in my berth. Hastily jumped ont of it, and ran to the seats at the foot time companion stairs, and went forward without an external and saled the stewards to attend the changes of the seat of the seat

By the destruction of the Amazon Miss Smith has lost her all, so that she

By the destruction of the Amazon Miss Smith has lost her all, so that she reachy and gratefully accepted ten guineas from the fund which is being raised for the temporary relief of the survivors who need assistance.

The circumstances connected with Mrs. McCleunar's escape are mest interesting. Upon the alarm being given, she wrapped her infant in a shawl, and rushed upon deck: the was put into a bost without any xarments but hernight-clothes. Into this beat fifteen or twenty persons piaced themselves, but, being unable to free the stern tackle, the bow went almost persendicianty down; some fell into the sea, others scrambled up into the slip agam. Mrs. McGonan was partly thrown into the sea, but her strong maternal feelings enabled her to save both lettelf and the child. She clung with her arm to one of the seats of the boat lettelf and the child. She cluing with her arm to one of the seats of the boat hat was fast, and, helding the child with the other, remained in a nearly vertical position for half an hour. Just when she became aware that she could not hold on much longer, the two engineers and others—the last to leave the ship—rushed to the boat, irred it from the tackle, and jumped into before it could get away. Mrs. McGenan was very much bruised, and in this trying situation termined severe on hors, almost the whole time up to her wait in water, from the sea breaking over the boat, without food and without clothes. Even the infant's shawl they were obliged to make a sail of, in order to keep the beat before the wind. Seventeen hours after she escaped from her berth, she was lifted almost inventible, but still clinging to her child, on board the vessel that rescued the perty.

Mr. Allen, foreman to the Messrs. Seaward, stated that, after seeing that the engines were all right, he went to bed, and was shertly awche by the alarm of fire. After describing the appearance of the deck, while an affort was being

mr. Allen, foreman to the Messrs. Seaward, stated that, after seeing that the engines were all right, he went to bed, and was shertly awoke by the alarm of fire. After describing the appearance of the deck, while an effort was being made to save the ship, he says:—"All hands, however, rushed to the boats, Mr. Roberts calling out for the females to be placed in them first. Mrs. MrCesna and child were then placed in the boat, when several others jumped in. I and the fourth engineer followed with the others. Word was then alvent olower he best. We endeavoured to do so, but could not on secount of the cranes, which we did not know were there. We knocked away the hooks, 'boused' up, and cleared the cranes. Word was again given to lower, and when it was down about two feet the after blocks would not leave, on account of a half-hitch being in the after-tackle. The people who had hold of the after-tackle lowered away, but a sea struck her, unhooked the fore-tackle, and left her swinging perpendicularly, some talling into the sea, others clinging on. I was towards the head of the boat, and Mrs. MrClenan relized hold of my leg as I was trying to regain the dock, and said, 'For God's sake, don't have me.' Sle held her babe in her arms, clinging on to the thwarts. I said, 'Hang on till we right the beat.' I and William Steme, the fourth engineer, regained the deck, and called two or three to our assistance, but through their excitoment could not ret them to pull together, to get the half-hitch out. I then ran over on the larboard side, to see if there was any chance of escape from that quarter. The last boat was just launched into the water with people in it. I then returned to the boat, when I and Stone, and some others, made a last effort to get the boat off, the flames being clease upon us. By the assistance of W. Berryman, who went down to the water and cleared the fall, we lowered the boat into the water. I then four to the water when I and Stone, and some others, made a last effort to get the boat off, the flames bei

and we went rapidly astern, the thip having way upon her, notwithstanding the engines had stopped. To our surprise, we found hirs. McClenan and her child lying in the bottom of the boat. The poor lady had nothing but her night-dress on. Finding the boat rapidly filling, and looking for the cause, we dis-

covered the plugs were left out! With some waste, Stone and another blocked up the holes. We then prepared to put the boat ready for sea. We lashed the mast to the load, and throw it overboard, in the expectation it would keep her end on, to the load, and throw it overboard, in the expectation it would keep her end on, but, indice the sea breaking over us, we pulled the mast aboard again, and got two bat, indice the sea breaking over the boat. We went before the wind, not having sufficient strength stern to seer the boat. We went before the wind, not having sufficient strength stern to seer the boat. We went before the wind, not having sufficient strength stern to seer the boat. We were then the house of lady's shaw for a sail, and carried on in that way until three in the morning, lady's shaw for a sail, and carried on in that way until three in the morning the wind abated. We were then drilting away many miles four the ship, which was one mass of flames, the fite rushing ont of every window and porthole, and from the funnels to the height of twenty feet. We lost should be sufficient to the ship, which was one mass of flames, the fite rushing ont of every window and porthole, and from the funnels to the height of twenty feet. We lost should be sufficient to the ship, which was one mass of flames, the fite rushing ont of every window and the ship, which was one we lost all sight. At half-past eleven, or about the origin of the fire, my firm boile is, that it broke out it a way sail, but after pounds the ship with the ship was a sail how in sight, and every man piled the oars, and we pulled until half-past six, when we fortunately reached the vessel, a Dutch galliot. As repared to the store-room, which contained a large quantity of tallow, oil, and turpentine."

The Qartermaster Dursford, who is one of those who were landed at Plymouth last week, states that a about a quarter to I on Sunday morting Mr. Yuncent was on the quarter-deck is. Mr. Trevicke, the second effler, who had charge of the watch, was on the pu

#### OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

On Thursday an investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the mazon took place at the company's offices, Moorgate-street; Mr. Shepherd in

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

On Thursday an investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the Amazon took place at the company's offire, Moorgate-street; Mr. Shepherd in the chair.

A paper having been read, which was 'sened by the company, prohibiting the shepiment of atteless of an inflammable or combustible nature, acceral witnesses were examined, but nothing of a definite character tending to throw light on the crigin of the fire was elicited.

Mr. Neilson, one of the passengers in the ill-fated ship, gavethe following piece of testimony as to the probable cause of the disaster:—

'On the Saturday I was below, conversing with Allen, the engineer, and then found that the partition of the grease-trom was very hot, and that the wood near the steam-chest was also hot. About a quarter past twelve on Saturday hight, I observed that if a fire should take place, it would come out very rapidly. Where the socke-hole was, the heat was very excessive-gialo. It struck no that, from the heat in the after funnel, the timbers would be sufficiently hot to iguue and produce a amail flame. My own impression is, that a combination of circumstances produced the fire. At the first cell I went below and communicated my suspicions to the engineer. There was another man with him. The fire-backets were ranged above their heads. I then went to bed, and in three minutes afterwards I head a slight shrill cry of fire. I went on deck, and saw a bright spotted light and sparks coming up the engine hatchway past the padde-shalat. It struck me at once that the cause was confined in a short space. I want down and dressed. A lady came in, and I recommended her to make for the boales. On deck I saw the captain and several of the officers doing all they could to extinguish the flames, but not then directing their attention to the back was an officed in a short space. I want down and dressed. A lady came in, and I recommended her to make for loo beats. On deck I saw the captain and several of the officers of single the transfer of the p

Board of Trade.

There was no one in attendance on the part of the Admiralty, but the following letter to the secretary of the company was received:

"Admiralty, 14th January, 1852. With reference to your letter of the 12th inst., respecting the investigation which is taking place regarding the loss of the Amazon, contract steam-packet, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that my Lords will be very much obliced to you for the copy of the evidence when printed; but that in the pleasent state of the proceedings their Lordships do not think it necessary to interfere. I am, Geatlemen, Your very obedient humble servant, W. A. B. Hamilton."

EXPLISION OF AN ENGLISH MISSIONARY.—"The English missionary," writes the Vienna correspondent of the Morning Chronick on the 5th list., "whose explained from Lemberg I mentioned in a recent letter, has arrived in Vienna. His metrics for coming into Austra, it is needed so I say, were purely of a relict one nature; and, while use these was not as first mission to convent the down and the and Hungary, it is the first use to was ever 100 most by the potter. He is now trying weat can be done it high quarters to obtain a revocation of his sentence; and, as a last resource, has appealed to the British Ambassador—with what success remains to be seen. It is most likely and other parts of the impire with likewise receive orders to leave. This is but the natural consequence of the present state of things."

THE GROSS OUTRAGE ON MR. MATHER AT FLORENCE.—The coward y assent of the Austrian officers on Mr. Mather, an account of which appeared to the Experimental Montager. Lord Granath.

then been six case in the city Hospital, in what is called "the nobles' room," set apart for the higher classes. All the English in Florence had called, but Mr. Mather was kept strictly quiet; the medical officers of the hospital had behaved with the utmost humanity.

#### COUNTRY NEWS.

SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE AMAZON AND TREER FAMILIES.—On Monday a crowded meeting was held in the Guildhall, Southsmpton, the Mayor presiding, to organise a commutee, and take other measurer, for the promotion of the subscription on behalf of the surviving sufferers of this catastrojhe. The following letter offering the co-operation of her Majesty and the Prince Consort in the laudable object, and their joint contributions, was read:—Windsor Castle, Jan. 10, 1852. Dear Sir,—Before receiving your letter of yosterday's date, I had been commanced by her Majesty the Queen to make inquiries with respect to any assistance that it was proposed to extend to the unfortunate widows and orphans of the sufferers in the late most awful destruction of the Amazon. I have this morning had the honour to submit your letter to the Queen and the Prince, and I have received the commands of her Majesty and his Royal Highness to acquaint you that, in the event of a public subscription being opened for the relief of the families reduced to distress by this fearful calamity, you are authorised to amounce a subscription of £150 upon the part of her Majesty and his Royal Highness. Any information that you can give me as to the position in life and particular circumstances of any of those who have unfortunately perished I shall be obliged to you if you will communicate. C.n. you tell me anything of Mr. Vincent, whose conduct has be n to shighly sp. ken of?—Believe me, cear sir, yours truly, C. B. Phirrs. It. Antiews, Eaq." The reading of this kind letter effected hearty applauee, as did many of those which followed. Upwards of flity letters in all were read, each encosing a contribution, and the amount announced a shaving been received made up a total of £1000 before the proceedings closed. During the proceedings, Mr. Williamson, the chef steward, and one of the surviving firmen, both of whom were in the hall. Amongs the resolutions adopted was one expressing the approbation of the health and was vecomed with several roun SUBSCRIPTION IN AID OF THE SURVIVORS OF THE AMAZON AND

the neighbourhood is highly creditable, as we hepe it will be equally prontable, to the enterprising inhabitants of that town.

Shoredlack Brigade in Liverpool.—On Monday a number of boys from the Ragged Schools commenced operations as show-polithers. The lass comprising the brigade were attired in a sort of uniform of blue frock with white badges, and ofishin caps; each had suspenced over his breast a box, locked, in which were dropped the peace of the customers. The brigade was stationed along the docks and the most populous thorough fares of the town. On returning to school in the evening the boxes are delivered up, and they are paid a certain sum per day as wages.

EXPLOSION OF FRADAMP AT WIGAN.—An explosion of firedamp took place about noon, on Friday, the 9th inst., at Mr. John Daglish's colliery, Kit-green, near Norbury Hall, Pemberton, about two nules from Wigan. Sixteen persons were burned, tut none of them were killed.

Salmon fishing in the Severn has opened again, and hitherto the take has been very good, especially in the open portions of the river—the Worcestershire district—where the fishing is most vaniable early in the season, when they have the advantage of the dist which have passed up in the fence time.

The firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co. have entered into contract with the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway Company to lay down the telegraph between Dublin and Galway. The same firm are in negotiation with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to lay down the telegraph between Dublin and Cork.

The Assistant Barrister for the country of Limerick has decided that all religious houses and charitable institutions are exempt from liability to assessment.

Middland Counties Observators,—At a meeting held on Tues-

ASSESSMENT.

AIDLAND COUNTIES OBSERVATORY.—At a meeting held on Tuesday in the Exchange Hall, Nottingham—the Duke of Newcastlein the chair—it was resolved, "That Mr. Lawson's munificent effer of the appropriation of his valuable collection of astronomical instruments, and the gift of 1000 guineas towards its establishment, presents a suitable occasion for making an effort relative to the securing of such an institution." Also: "That a literary and philosophical society would be a great advantage to this district, and recommends the early formation of one." A committee was appointed to carry the project into execution.

Montgomeryshire Postal Arrangements.—An important arrangement has just been made by the Postmaster-General for a regular post between Llanidioes and Llangerrig, in Montgomeryshire, to meet the Gloucester and Aberystwyth mail. The eastern portion of the county of Montgomery by this means will be lauch benefited in its postal communications, insamuch as nearly two days will be saved in the receipt of letters from Bristol, the southern shores of Wales. Gloucester, and Aberystwyth, and the west of England generally. It is understood that this advantage has been gained through the exertions of Mr. David Pugh, M.P. for the Montgomeryshire boroughs, and it is a boon that will be fully appreciated by the inhabitants.

GREAT YARMOUTH,—On the morning of the 11th inst., at about four o'clock, the Humility, of Selby, John Shipstone master, from London, bound to Selby, with a general cargo, during a very heavy gale drove on to the beach at Hopton. The sea was running over her, the cargo washing out, and the destruction of the crew, who were seen clinging to the rigging, appeared inevitable, when Mr. Brigation Silvers, an active tide-surveyor of this port, arrived in charge of Manby's life apparatus, which by him was skilfully brought into operation, and the whole crew were speedily rescued from their perious position, thus making, in all, 91 lives Mr. silvers has had the good fortune to save by the use of this valuable invention. MONTGOMERYSHIRE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—An important ar-

# MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

# (From our City Correspondent.)

A new Belgian loan is proposed for 26 millions of francs. It is to be raised as a five per cent. stock.

The amount of Spanish Active bonds sent in for conversion at present is about £5,509,000.

The amount of Spanish Active bonds sent in for conversion at present is about £5,500,000.

It is with pleasure we hear that the firm of Messrs. Seward and Capel, whose failure was announced last week, will be enabled to pay 20s. in the prund. Notwithstanding the abundance of money, and the never-exceeded amount of gold in the Bank of England, with the strong probability of a further increase, there are many causes to justify private individuals hesitating before making any permanent investment, either immediately or for some ments to come. The difficulties that every mouth must increase around the ruler of the French nation, arising not only from his nanotal position, but still more from the constant demands of the army, may render a war necessary to his own safety. Such a contingency must be guarded against, on our parts, by an augmentation of the army, and additional protection of our coasts. Add to this requisite outlay like cost of the Cape war, and a surplus in 1852 does not appear very probable. The difficulties of the Ministry, with its promised Reform Bill, the re-adjustment of the Income-tax, and makes a dissolution of Parliament not improbable. The drive overnooked, and makes a dissolution of Parliament not improbable. The drive corrocked, and makes a dissolution of Parliament not improbable. These various circumstances will all in turn affect the price of public securities, and, added to the endangered peace of Europe, should induce consideration before investing at present prices.

entangered peacs of Europs, should induce consideration before investing at present prices.

Consols on Monday opened at the closing price of Saturday, viz. 97 to \(\frac{1}{2}\). The news from Paris, however, reporting a decline in all descriptions of securities, as well as the dissolution of the National Guard and wholesale decree of banishment, soon caused a decline, and 90\(\frac{3}{2}\) steam the quotation, closing at 90\(\frac{3}{2}\) . Finctuations still more extensive occurred on Tussday. Consols opened at 90\(\frac{3}{2}\) , Functuations still more extensive occurred on Tussday. Consols opened at 90\(\frac{3}{2}\) , Functionally maitered until midday, when speculative sites reduced quotations to 90\(\frac{3}{2}\). A reaction to 90\(\frac{3}{2}\) was afterwards registered, the closing quotations to 190\(\frac{3}{2}\). On Thursday the market tons being 90\(\frac{3}{2}\). Although languid on Wednesday, the market, towards the closs of business, revived. Consols during the cay receded to 90\(\frac{3}{2}\), but some extensive investments improved the closing quotations to 90\(\frac{3}{2}\). On Thursday the market was fully supported, and an advance to 90\(\frac{3}{2}\) was registered. The unfanded debt maintains the high quotations of last week, and India Bonds are firm at 68s. to 71s. pm. Pricesatthe close of the week, according to the ethicial returns, were—for Bank Stock, 216\(\frac{3}{2}\) 17; Three per Cent. Reduced, 97\(\frac{3}{2}\) is Three per Cent.

Consols, 90\(\frac{3}{2}\) is New Pires and a Quarter per Cent. 98\(\frac{3}{2}\) is Three per Cent.

Consols, 90\(\frac{3}{2}\) is the sole, 716 s 100 shearing, 50\(\frac{3}{2}\), 1, 1 con quer Bots.

account. Spanish, Five per Cent., 221 %; the New Deterrod, 17% %. On Tuesday the market was agitated, Sardinian decising to 88%, and Mexican to 28% to 29% for account. A rather better feeling was perceptible on Wednesday, and on Thur-day the occupation of the dealers was principally the settlement of the

half-monthly account, which, from the fluctuations, was rather trying. Money was, however, plentiful, and prices showed symptoms of inprovement, as the following closing list will show: Danish Five per Cents at the close of the week's business quoted 102½; Ecnador, 5½; Granaus, ex. Duc. 1849 Coupons, 16½; Mexican, for money, 20½ to 20½; Peruvian Five per Cents, 93½ to 94½; Sardinian Bords, 85½ 90; Russian Five per Cents, 113; Dutto, Fonr and a Haif per Cents, 100½ ex. div.; Spanish Five per Cents, 23½ to ½; Passive, 5½; Three per Cents, 41½; New Deferred, 18½ ½; Beigian Three and a Haif per Cents, 50½ ex. div.; Dutch Two and a Haif per Cents, 90½ Z.

54: Three per Cents, 41; New Best Rey, 32; Descant and a Haily per Cents, 50 fex. div.; Dutch Two and a Haif per Cents, for money, 58%; Four per Cents, 90 fex. div.; Dutch Two and a Haif per Cents, for money, 58%; Four per Cents, 90 fex. div.; Dutch and the lesses and the beginning of the week, improved rather towards the close. The Mining Market has been very dull, with very lew transactions.

Obdinant Shares and Stocks.—Aberdeen, 11%; Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 54; Caledonian, 16; Chester and Holyhead, 20%; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 24; East Angilan (£25 paid), 3%; ditto (£18 paid), 2%; Eastern Counties, 6%; East Lancashire and Yorkshire, 62; Ditto, Fitt. 8, 54; London and Baak wall, 6%; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 97%; London and North-Western, 16; Ditto Quarters, 25; London and South-Western, 85%; Manclesster, Shedield, and Lincolnshire, 33%; Midland, 57; Nowmarket, 8; North British, 7%; North Staffordshire, 9; Oxford, Worcester, and Woiverhampton, 14%; Scottish Central, 14%; South Devon, 14%; South-Eastern, 20%; South Wales, 29%; South Yerkshire and River Dun, 11%; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 18; Ditto, Extension, 12%; Ditto, GNE Purchase, 5%; York and North Midland, 22%; Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—East Lincolnshire, Guaranteed, 32%; Loudon and Greenwich, 12; South Staffordshire, 8.

Preference Staffass.—Caledonian (£10 paid), 7%; Great Northern (5 per cent. Redecmable), 7; London and Erighton, Preference, 120; Ditto New Guaranteed, 145.

145.
Foreign.—Boulogne and Amiens, 11½; Namur and Liege, 6½; Northern of France, 19½; Orieans and Bordeaux, 8½ ex. int.; Paris and Rouen, 27; Rouen and Havre, 11; Sambre and Meuse, 4; Toars and Names, 9½.
Mines.—Nouveau Monde, 1½; West Mariposa, 1; Agua Fria, 2½.

#### THE MARKETS.

8 COEN EXCUANGE.—The present work's arrivals o' English wheat, constwise and by land. COEN EXCUANGE.—The present work's acrivals o' English wheat, constwire and by land stream, nave been on a very moderate acate, and in our invariling condition. For most and the demand has been loss active, but no decline has taken plate in the quotations. Fine te give wheat is tecoming very scarce; hence most of the importure reture to seth, except are given been to develop the property of the set of the importure reture to seth, except are property of the set of the importure reture to seth, except are property of the set of the importure reture to seth, except are property of the set of the importure reture to seth, except are property of the set of the importure reture to seth, except and include the index of the index of the set of the set of the index of the set of the index of the set of the index of the set of the set of the set of the index of the set of the s

as per quarter.

-- the prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 d to 7d; of household d to 4d et 6 b load d to 4d et 6 b load at 6d et 6 b load at 6d et 6d

\*\*\*\*\*\* Average.—Wheat, 37s 4d; barley, 26s 6d; oats, 18s 2d; rye, 27s 19d;

3, 23 & 6d; Jones, 25 e 1d.

stree.—Wheat, lej barley, lej oats, lej rye, lej beans, lej peas, le.

22.—Public seise of 35,000 prokases have been here tide work. About 10,000 have
god hands at pearany dej rese dractes. Frivaley, the domaid is heavy, shi domain die
d congou may be purcha ed at 8d to 8 d per to. About 15,000 chests have come in direct

sound congou may be pusches of at 8d to 8, d per to. About 15,000 chests have come in durent from Chus.

Sugar.—For all raw urgars the demand has been very inactive this week, and prices have hall a downward tensency. The greatest fall has been in its ready, viz. 6d to 1s per cwi. Its results and the state of the st

ton.

-Loeward Islands rum is very dull in sale, at 1s 4d to 1s 5d per gallon, proof. East of, is quoted at is 3d to 1s 2gd per gallon. Most other kinds are nower to purchase, exceedingly little is doing, yet the importers refuse to accept lower rates. Britishing 5s 4d to 3s 5d, cash; and sign, 3g, for 72 per cent, under proof. G-news, 1s 7d to 2s. All now hope—the supply of which is very moderate—are in good request, at extations. Learlings support late rates. Our market is toired by firm, especially for fine English and Colonial; but we have at extations in pages.

Wed.—Our market is tolerably firm, especially for the angular and developed in advance to notice in prices.

Postators.—In applies being very extensive, and in excellent condition, the general demand the sheav, at prices varying from the t. 50s per ion.

Smittheld.—For each kind of stock we have had a dult impulry this wock, at a decline in the quasamons of 3d per 8 lb:—

Boad, from 2s 6 to 3a 10d; manton, 2s 10d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 10d per sib, to sink the offst.

New gate and Leadenhall.—The trade has ruled heavy this wook, and prices have a down-

ward tendency:—
Deef, rom 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s &d to 8s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 8d to
3s 10d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

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# TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

LUZDAT, JAN. 13.

WAR-OFFICE, JAN. 13.

Li. Dennat R H Mon g "mere to be Licutenant, vice Monigomerie. 80th:

Rii-Biggada.—Assalant-Surgen it S Sanders to be Assistant-Surgern.

LOUTTAL STAFF.—Acting Assistant-Surgern J II Wilkin to be Assistant-Surgern to the Sanders.

MREVET.

Major II Brown, of the East India Company's Service, and employed upon the recruiting service of that company is London, and on other minimary duties, to have the local and temporary rate of Leutenbart Coincel whose semployed.

The undermension of Causts of the East India Company's Service to have the local and temporary sate of Leutenbart Coincel the period of their ving placed under the command of Leutenbart Coincel Harry D Jones, of the Royal Engineers, at thatham, for field instruction in the art of asyping sund mining: —James Paisalo Basevi, Zheas Perkins, Elitot Packetham Brownlow, William Blemy Edg. once, David Thomson, William West Goodfellow.

BANKEYPOTENS AND AND COMMENDED.

G HAYNES, Leek, Staffordshire, grocer. D HOOD, Chorley, Lancashire, grocer.

W MOSS, Jun. Stock Mills, Essex, miler. A MAKKWICK, Mar.in's-lane, Cannon-street, ity, manufacturer. Il ol ANLLY, lace of 37, German-street, Soho, scrivener. K WICKINS, aver lann. Kens, linendrapor. R P WEBLON, Wellington, chrepshire, aurgen. I UAB-urtury, Yorkshire, mercnant. J Chipper. M. Marchester, paper-hangers.

ISSAINM, Maleureur, paper-margets.
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BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, at Ecclessicid, the wife of Charles Meller, Erq, surgeon, of a daughter...
On the 3d instant, the Countess of Dunrawen, of a sen, still-bun ...—On the 6th matter, the wife of the heve Russell Davies, of a daughter...—On the 6th instant, the left of the kev Suplies Brown, so a daughter...—On the bin instant, the wife of the have Henry Wade hodgson, of a daughter...—On the Unit instant, the wife of the kev Henry Wade hodgson, of a daughter...—On the Unit instant, the wife of Colonel Filts, CB, of a son. —On the 10th instant, the Lady Marcus Hill, of a daughter.

# MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

January 6th, the Rev Richard Whittington, M.A. of Frinity College, Cambridge, to Paulina, relect of the late skev Rovert Watts, Rector of its Benet's, Gruccourch-atreet.—At Mussourt, on the 3d September last, kickard William Faithfall, Kaq, surgeon, Bengal Medical Establishment, only son of the late halpor-General W Couraf Faithfall, U.S. H.C.S. to Ellen Bair Mervyu, eldest daughter of Mejor Kirke, 12th Regiment Bengal Native Infaulty.

DEATHS.
On the 18th inst, at 26, George-requer, Ethichengh, Alexander Mackay, Esq. of Blackcastle.

—On Minnay, Jan 13 at tennark House It, sky on-thames, Amer, the beyond wite of

merly winer of Pickering, in the county of York.—On the 10th ms. at No.7, forgon a parameter according to the firm of Thomas De La Rue and Co, in the 6th year of his agr.—On the 11th last, in his 66th year, of R. George-the-Mariyr, countwerk, aged 59.—On the 11th last, in his 66th year, bir Reijamin smith, of East Heath-lodge, Eorks.—On the 2d last, at Linden, Thomas Richard, Egg, of Glasgow.

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not corresponding at all with our own, es who's from the Chinese Repeats now collated, bU HERICAND EDWARDS, and by him translated, at put into rhyme, with about enough reason suit the demands of the holiday season, sustrated with Sketches, as may be believed, the Overland Mail from China received, motor: Fruited at 15 and 16, Gough-squaro, H. VIZITELLY, and sold by him there. He was a suit to exact the collaboration of the co

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ALE beeved with the water from "Harry Hills Well." By tradition
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"Ergo bibas—lerumque bibas: mex conscia vine splendebit roseo
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WHO can be gay, if alling or in bad health?
They who really visit to be cheer's, sociable, and happy, should adapt the obvious course of attending to their health. Here may be merry and wise at the same time, by the use of PARRS LIFEPILLS. The man who is in a state of health is active, chergetic, and for the because of the same time. the captinual use of PARK'S PILLS not do its enjoyments.

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Mention," has been awarded for the GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, bythe Jurors of the Exhibition of all Nations, and is now used in the Royal Laundry.

Heing has doubly noticed for its "remeral superiority" is mark of distinction conferred on no other) by the Royal Commissioners and Jury, from amengst thirty or forty exhibitors, sets it for above every other of its competitors. See pages 57 and 64, Clara III Jury IV, of "List of Awards," printed by authority of the Royal Commissioners. The Ludies are therefore respectfully requoted to make at tall of the disafield Patent Double-refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrival do

"List of Awards," printed by authority of the Control of the Wards, "I be the Clandid Patent Doub'e-refined Powder Starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivaled (Copy of Toutimonial from the Laundress of her Majesty's Royal Laundry, Richmond, Surrey.)

"Mr. Wotherstein, 0.0, Dunlop-street, Gaspaw —The Genfield Patent Powder Starch hat new been used for some time in that department of the Rayal Lau dry where a liber function in that department of the Rayal Lau dry where a liber function in that department of the Rayal Lau dry where a liber function in that department of the Rayal Lau dry where a liber function in that department of the Rayal Lau dry where a liber function in that department of the Rayal Lau dry where a liber function in the Lady Mayore of London, "Readmanial from the Lady Mayore of London," Turner for

tron. — M. Weirell, Leurdres to ber Minsty. Been Leanstry, Reenmond, eer London May 16th, 1851.

"The Leady Mayeres begate thank Mesars Panin an Unrer fra box of Giornfeid Pate 1, Dunbo-refined Powder Starch, maunicatured by Mr Wocherspoon, of Giasgaw, The Laundress hars por eithe Starch to be of very superior quality, and the Lady Mayeres and have much pleasare in recommending it. — Mansion Hou e July 31,1801.

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1. "WE LOV'D but to PART." By the composer of "Constance"
2. "NEVER AGAIN." By the composer of "Jeannette and
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"s Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice;
Take each man's opinion, but reserve thy judgment.
Costly thy habit as thy pure can buy.
Hut not express'd in fancy: rich, not gandy:

For the appared of proclaims the man."

HAKESPEARE'S ADVICE to a SON.

# THE ILLUSTRATED



LOU XX.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1852.

GRATIS.

# ARMS FOUND!

Arma virumque cano

My name is Blogg—Blogg, of — but, no, those days are over! I now mean to exhibit myself as a frightful example. I am a goose, displayed, pierced by my own stupidity. I am a victim of a heraldic weakness, which has been my curse. Listen to my tale.

I was brought up—(be a man, Blogg, and out with it!)—a tailor. I came into a good round sum with my father's business; I married; had a family; and was a prosperous man. In an evil hour I fell in with "Huggins's Heraldic Hints." There was an alliteration in the title which fascinated me. The fascination extended to the subject. Having plenty of leisure (for my foreman managed the business for me—a trustworthy dog—though of obscure origin\*), I spent hours in my Highgate villa, in the study. I rode on the wings of griffins, and flew through the skies on dragons; I had lions couchant at my feet. Never were such visions. I was perpetually building castles in the air, and every castle had an escutcheon neatly carved on the front. I blush when I think of my extravagances in those days. Had you mentioned to me Mr. Millais' picture of the "Return of the Dove to the Ark" the title would have suggested nothing to my imagination but the blazon of a dove, argent, volant, I was brought up--(be a man, Blogg, and out with it !)-a tailor

Ark" the title would have suggested nothing to my imagination but the blazon of a dove, argent, volant, beaked, azure, legged, gulcs!

Of course my thoughts soon turned to my own pretensions in the way of antiquity. The first friend to whom I hinted the idea, remarked that, as a tailor, I could not be in want of a coat. Of course, he thought this a joke. I dropped his acquaintance. A low, vulgar pleasantry of that character was not to be endured. I comforted myself with reflecting that the old families of England used to have a jester, whom they called a Fool, in attendance on them. The office old families of England used to have a jester, whom they called a Fool, in attendance on them. The office is abolished, people being their own fools now-a-days, as I once heard a low scribbler assert—but I nicknamed Jenkins "my fool;" and many a good thing I said about him, afterwards, to our acquaintances, though I would never make it up.

Well one day I say an advartisement in the papers.

though I would never make it up.
Well, one day I saw an advertisement in the papers,
headed "Arms Found." The advertiser professed to
supply arms to everybody. I went down to the place,
and found a little fellow of pale and studious aspect
sitting in a shop, surrounded by warriors of plaster
of Paris, bearing blazoned shields. I was awed by the of Paris, bearing blazoned shields. I was awed by the appearances around me—though how people can ever care for such barbarous painted pigmics, meaningless re—but I am anticipating. I muttered something about arms, timidly; I expected to be asked for my pedigree. No such thing. A more lively, deferential little fellow I never saw. "Name and county, sir?" he said, with his sweetest smile. "Blogg," I said slowly, and blushing a little, and "Warwickshire"—for I remembered that my father used to say that his father kept a—lived, in fact, in a village on the borders there. (Blogg, be firm !)

borders there. (Blogg, be firm!)
"Blogg?" said the little man, sweetly. There was an artiuness about that glib little wretch which I remember with disgust to this hour. He uttered the rudest names with a sweetness that made them sound

quite Norman. He lingered mellifluously over syllables in a manner perfectly honeying.

He took down a large tome—the margins all covered with MS. notes—while I stood by, gazing reverently on, like a man watching a magician about to conjure up for him some figure of the past. He paused, mused, and looked up.

Never shall I forget my emotions when he said, "Blogg, the same name as *Blogue*, sir, only spelt differently (spelling, till lately, quite arbitrary in our good families, sir)—Blogue or *De* Blogue, for there is a Castle Blogue in Normandy, from which the few the family of the state of the same and the same as blogue, for there is a Castle Blogue in Normandy, iron which the family took their name. Founder, a Norman knight, got the lands from William Rufus. Married with the Courtenays during the Wars of the Roses. Sheriffs repeatedly. Bear a leopard in pale, holding a cross in its dexter paw, all within a tressure fleury!"

I gasped for breath. I had been soused into a sea of aristocracy by the villain, and I came up half drowned. I had some

\* This reflection will be found inconsistent with Mr. Blogg's subsequently stated principles; but the paper was written under great mental affliction,—ED.

further conversation. These Blogues had lands, it seemed, in Warwickshire. There was even a barony in abeyance, Mr. Pellet (the Arms-finder) said. I am afraid he pumped me, for I remember talking of my fortune. And when I left, it was after ordering a seal, a book plate, three knights with the arms emblazoned, and a porcelain pipe-bowl with ditto burnt in!

"Come to my arms!" I shouted to Mrs. B., unconsciously making a wretched pun, when I got home. "I am Norman, and I am happyr!"

"You are English, and you are drunk, B.," said that strong-minded woman. I began to hate her. I felt that I had polluted the pur sang (you see I had got hold of all the slang) of De Blogue by the alliance. I got to such a pitch that I wished she was dead—and what a magnificent hatchment I resolved to put

up afterwards!
Well, nothing would satisfy me but to have the leopard carved on the front of our gate leading to the villa, now named Blogue-

carnestly "That's him," said one. I felt my pride tickled.

....

"Nonsense. He's"—here his voice fell—"he's a swell, I tell ou. This is"—and here his voice fell again.

"Mr. De Blogue?" said the first speaker, coming up with his companion. "Yes," I said, "that's my name."
"Suit of Levy, 1300*l.*," said the man. I partially recovered my senses in the cab which bore me to the sponging-house.

Presently, they strolled behind me. I heard them whispering

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I was in for the debt of a rel-no, a namesake-I am above these weaknesses now !—a young De Blogue in the Heavy Baboons Regiment, of whose existence I had never heard. The lawyer who ssued the writ found out his mistake. He came hurrying down

to the sponging-house and got me out.

"Why, what De Blogue are you, sir? It's very awkward.

Why, execution has issued." I turned deadly pale.

"You'll get the things again, but ——"

I remembered my ancestor (!) at Acre, and bore up

against the misfortune.
"I'm a Warwickshire De Blogue," I began.
"Why, they 're all Warwickshire, of course," the

lawyer said.

"I thought the direct line ended in a female—"
The lawyer looked at me with an altogether changed expression, and shook his head. "Come along, sir," he said in a coaxing way. I supposed he was pitying my troubles.

As I got into a cab, I heard him saying to the sheriff's officer—" Ended in a female. I 'm much mistaken if he won't end in a lunatic asylum!"

I returned to my "deserted halls," as I might now with perfect truth, as well as picturesqueness.

now with perfect truth, as well as picturesqueness, call my establishment at Highgate. Execution had issued. Nothing was left in the house but a few brass carpeting rods in a corner. The bailiffs had seized my Penates. My Lar was gone to the brokers. Mrs. B. was off to her father's in the country. I invoked the shades of my ancestors, in my infatuated way. Of course they did not come. The shades of nobody's ancestors ever do come, any more than the police, when called. I stood on my lonely hearth solitary among the bluebottles.

I now approach the "closing scene" of my troubles. I tremble as I think of what followed. "Rap, rap," came to the gate.

"Here, Jack—that's him!" I was in the hands of the Police. The reader will scarcely believe the remainder of my narrative. Read, just, the following newspaper paragraph:-

"EXTRAORDINARY SWINDLING .- The noble family of De B— has been suffering from the tricks of one of the most audacious swindlers of our time. It seems that the fellow assumed their name, and obtained goods in it, at the village of —, near London. A young and gallant officer of the family, as far as we can understand, was the particular individual he passed for. Our police reports will, doubtless, soon contain further particulars."

i was brought before a magistrate next morning.

"What else did he pass for besides De Blogue; any other aliases?" said the magistrate.

I heard a scufing noise. I saw my wife mount the witness-box. I heard the voluble tongue of the woman ringing away before the court, as undauntedly as a muffin bell.

muffin-bell "It's all a mistake, your worship. He's a respectable tailor, and his name is John Blogg. Here are a dozen people

to prove it."
And sure enough there were. All our old family friends were

there. I was safe; but what ignominious safety!
I saw another face which I knew very well. He was a little radical lawyer, a friend of my wife's family. He dad cour up my case—but I felt very like a blackamoor law; excluded white with birch brooms.

"The fact is, your worship, his name is Blogg; his father was a tailor, and the son of a Peter Blogg who came to Pleb Hiddle comb, in Warwickshire, as a travelling hawker, about 1772. No Bloggs appear in the parish register of the viller carller than



ville. It was done. And if we wanted proof of the debased nature of our populace, it would be found in the fact, that morning after morning there was a pipe in that leopard's mouth. The reader will perceive what my next move was, from a simple

"Why, Jacky," said my friend Snigsby, rushing into my room, in his coarse manner, one morning, "I didn't know you had a second name

"A second name?" I inquired in my easy, aristocratic way.

"Why, the flunkey in that queer coat said, Mr. D. Blogg.
Your name's Jack Blogg, ain't it?"

"My livery servant said De Blogue, Snigsby, and it is my family name," I replied, in a marked manner.

It was not many weeks afterwards that I was strolling down from my house when I paused to look in at a window. I had noticed that a couple of plebeians were eyeing me rather closely.

I felt the Norman blood oozing away—like a stream of beer when you withdraw the spigot. I felt bled into a syncope of

Plebeianism!

"Earlier than 1779," resumed the lawyer, emphatically. "But when the effects of Peter Blogg were examined by the parochial authorities of the union, his 'mark' was found appended on some old paper to the name of Bloggington—that of a Saxon hamlet in Staffordshire, from which many of the peasantry derived their surnames, when surnames began to be used—and—"

The magistrate cut short this awful harangue. I left the court—without a stain on my escutcheon, or rather without any escut-

without a stain on my escutcheon, or rather without any escutcheon to stain. I cursed the old Dowager De Blogue, whose stupidity and malignity combined to get me into this scrape. Confound her pride! she thinks her young De B. a model son, though he's always in debt. I, plain John Blogg, have thrown overboard leopard, tressure, and all. I could buy them all up. I'm told they're as poor as rote. I'm told they're as poor as rats.

And, after all, what is all that kind of thing but a barbarous

relic of feudalism? it's only an accident. It has no foundation

(Here Mr. Blogg's MS. becomes illegible, from excitement apparently.)

### A QUEER BEDFELLOW FOR A CHRISTMAS-EVE.

CHRISTMAS was come, and Washingley Hall was filled with guests I know no country house in which I would sooner have passed that cheerful season. Sir George was hospitality itself; and as for Lady Stanley, her frank manners and natural amiability of dispostation completely won the hearts of all her visitors; while their family of happy children, from blooming, blushing, Fanny of sweet seventeen, and Master Harry, who was just beginning to think about shaving, down to little blue-eyed Trotty, who was the pet of everyone and the privileged romp of the family,—all reflected their parents' goodness, and made that merry music in a house without which Christmas would not be complete. We were a large party at the hall, and had tested its ample accommodation to the uttermost. All the dressing-rooms were pressed into use us bachelors, and even the sacredness of the housekeeper still-room was descrated and converted into a species of barracks for "the young gentlemen." The ladies, it was rumoured, had made compacts of partnership, and thus it was, as we afterwards learned, that Fanny Stanley shared Helen Warrington's bed. The greater part of the guests, Helen and her brother among the rest, did not arrive until Christmas-eve, so that our dinner on that night was our first general meeting, and passed off right

When the Christmas romps with the children were over, and the misletoe had been put up, and "the girls all kissed" (as Tennyson observes with such collective unction), and when the juveniles had been posted off to their night-barracks, we all drew around the spacious fire-place, and, while the yule-log blazed bright and cheerily, told Christmas stories, in which ghosts were as plentiful as blackberries. In one tale that was then told, the hero belonged to a family in which insanity was hereditary, and (as is commonly the case in such circumstances) appeared only in alternate generations; and thus, in the family mentioned, the sane son of a madman invariably became, in his turn, the father of a madman. I forget now who related the story of which this was the theme, but I remember it was some one who had not met the Warringtons before, and was ignorant of the fact that Helen's grandfather had died in an Asylum, and that she herself had some years previously, when at school, been "in a low way," sufficient to cause, at that time, considerable anxiety to her mother. This, however, was not known to the narrator of the story, and, This, however, was not known to the narrator of the story, and, indeed, was not remembered by those present, until after events recalled it to their memory; and Helen Warrington, too, was, at that time, a 'fine, handsome, merry-hearted girl, and one of the acknowledged belles of the county. What effect the tale may have had upon her, no one could then tell, as she sat back, in the shade of the room, which was only lighted by the blazing fire.

That was the last tale told, and a light supper (for, on the children's account, we had dined rather early,) that was discussed amid lively ickes and merriment, soon dissipated all the little

amid lively jokes and merriment, soon dissipated all the little lady-like fears the ghost-stories of the night had given rise to; and the waits, and the village band soon after coming, with their Christmas-carol serenade, we sat for some time longer round the fire, until midnight, and the earliest dawn of the Christmas morning had come, and then, wishing each other "a merry Christmas," we all said good-night.

I have said that Fanny Stanley and Helen Warrington shared the same bed, and when, an hour after this, their maid had left their room, two of the loveliest faces of all the lovely ones that, on that night were assembled beneath the roof of Washingley, pressed the laced-pillows of the downy bed. It was not till the morrow that the maid called to mind the flushed cheeks and wild brilliancy of Helen Warrington's dark eyes, as she laughingly bade her take a kiss of her young mistress, and wish her a merry Christmas, lest she should not have the chance next year. followed from that time I shall describe as it was afterwards told

After a little chat with Helen, Fanny had sunk into a slumber. How long she slept she knew not, but, on awakening, she missed her companion from her side, and on sitting up in bed, and looking around her, she saw Helen Warrington pacing along the other side of the old-fashioned bed-room. It was a beautifully bright night, and the light of the moonbeams shone full upon the two windows of the room, and upon Helen walking there in her nightdress, her cap off, and her long black hair streaming over her

The white-robed figure stopped in its pacings to and fro, and came up to the bed-side.

"Helen, what's the matter? How strange you look! You must

be ill?" For Helen stood there without speaking, but looking fixedly at Fanny, with a strange wildness of expression. Fanny began to throw off the clothes to rise from the bed to assist her friend, believing her to be ill. Then Helen spoke.

"Lie still, Fanny! I am not ill, but I have come to put an end to your life. I must kill you!" And her words came in a low but distinct whisper, strangely at variance with her usual

end to your life. I must kill you!" And her words came in a low but distinct whisper, strangely at variance with her usual

quick manner of speaking.

quick manner of speaking.

Fanny trembled in spite of herself, and she said, with half fear in her tone, "Come Helen, what nonsense! Come to bed. We will act charades to morrow night." Still the white-robed figure stood there, at the foot of the bed, glaring with its eyes. "I tell we raid it said, "you have but a few minutes to live! Say with pairs, and make your peace with God. He has sent me to de troy, you!" In an instant, a crowd of thoughts rushed furnitionally through Fanny's brain; the conversation round the fire—the tale of the madman—the insanity of Helen's grandfurner and unburded other things, all with lightning speed. ficked them we together in her mind, and she felt that Helen's long concealed hereditary malady had burst forth, and that she

forced laugh, she said, "Come Helen, dear-come back to bed:

you know you cannot do what you are jesting about."

"Not kill you! Think you so? You are deceived, girl," said the white-robed figure. "I provided for all that, hours ago. Look here!" and raising her arm high in the air, the moonlight flashed on the shining blade of a large knife. With the cunning of insanity she had contrived, unseen, to take it from the suppertable, and conceal it within the folds of her dress.

When the poor girl says the knife she sprang from the hed.

When the poor girl saw the knife, she sprang from the bed, and, with a loud scream, reached the door, and endeavoured to open it. It was locked, and the key removed. She then, in a delirium of agony, turned and fled to the fire-place, to seize the bell-rope and alarm the house, but only to find the rope severed and useless. During this brief space the white-robed figure stood and watched her actions—apparently enjoying her despairing disappointment with a wild satisfaction. you see all escape is hopeless: so you have now nothing to do but to die!" And she advanced with her upraised knife,

and gleaming eyes.

"O Helen!—Helen!—spare my life! Help!—Help!" and Fanny shrieked in agony. As she turned, half paralysed with fear, to fly wildly about the room, she espied a closet, the door of which stood ajar, and into this she sprang, and, with the rapidity of a sudden thought, drew-to the door, shricking loudly for help. There was but little hope left for the poor girl, for the inside of the door was not furnished with a handle, and her only chance of keeping it closed was by fixing her fingers tightly round the lock, and so pulling it towards her. This she did with all the energy of desperation. But, at the best of times, this would have been a difficult thing to do; and now that she had to contend with the unnatural strength of a maniac, her chance of safety was poor indeed. Fear, however, and the love of life, gave a new vigour to her frame, and sustained her in those terrible moments. Helen had got the handle of the door on the outside, and was trying to force her way in, while Fanny clung the more tightly and despairingly to the lock, well knowing that upon this depended her safety. But, in a few seconds, the severity of this exertion had bathed her hands in a clanmy perspiration, and, with a horror scarcely to be described, she felt that the security of her hold was relaxing. The door opened slowly, but surely, and swung backwards and forwards with her attempts to countricate the second teract the force the maniac was applying to it. As the figure of Helen was thus revealed to her, her dark hair tossing wildly over her night-dress, and her arm making thrusts with the shining blade through the partially opened door, the courage which had hitherto sustained her now gave way, her wearied hands relapsed from their hold, and, uttering but one more piercing shrick, she fell back senseless on the closet floor.

It so happened that the dressing-room in which, for that night, I had been put to sleep, joined the bed-room in which these scenes took place. One of Fanny's piercing shrieks had aroused me, and I had started from my bed in terror, impressed with the idea that the house was on fire, though not knowing from which direction the alarm had proceeded. In a moment I had partially dressed myself, when another and another shriek told me too

Plainly from what quarter they came.

The second door of the dressing-room which opened into the bed-room would, of course, be locked. Without losing time by trying this, I picked up a heavy portmanteau, which had, fortunately, not been unpacked, and swinging it round me at the lock of the door, with one heavy, crushing blow that burst open the lock of the door, with one heavy, crushing blow that burst open the door, and threw down a dressing-table placed against it on the other side, I sprang into the room.

I shall never forget the scene. At the closet-door was Helen

Warrington, with madness stamped in every look and action, her night-dress in confusion, and her dishevelled hair falling down over her shoulders. Her left arm supported the passive form of Fanny Stanley, who lay senseless and motionless in her grasp, while her right wielded the knife, which she appeared about to plunge in the white bosom on which the moonlight shone so purely. To note all this was but the work of an instant; in another instant I was at her side.

She had turned to me as I came up, and with a sort of saddened reproachful look in her wild dark eyes, said, "Would you stand between me and God?" Before she could use the knife ou Fanny's form, or anticipate what I was about to do, I whirled the knife out of her hand. At once she threw Fanny from her, and rushed to the bedside to re-possessherself of her weapon, but I threw myself upon her and held her firmly to the ground. Others had come to the door, and were trying, ineffectually, to obtain ad m ncc. Amongst them, I heard Sir George's voice, calling in despair on his daughter's name, for he had recognised her alarming cries, and had fled along the corridor in an agony of terror. I called loudly to him to go round by my room, which, it seemed, in the hurried excitement of the moment, no one remembered as communicating with the bed-room. Directly afterwards they joined me. It wanted no words to explain the sad tale, and poor Warrington, who was one of those who had rushed in, was the first to assist me in securing his sister. Others assisted Fanny, who was still in a swooning state, and bore her from the room.

I need not pursue these distressing details further. The physicians who were called in, did all they could; but human skill was ineffectual for one who was now a confirmed maniac.

Poor Helen Warrington still lives in the Asylum in which she was placed from the first. Fanny and I go to see her at intervals, but at no time has she recognised us. Under the kind discipline, and humane treatment of Dr. ---, she appears to pass her days happily. And, may we not hope that those whom God has thus been pleased to afflict, have an inner light of happiness, which shines the more brightly, because it shines only for

As for Fanny, she has changed her name. Her deliverer on that terrible Christmas-eve is now her husband.

# STREET DOGS.

It is often my lot to come home late at night, or rather early in the morning. What some do for pleasure I am forced, without any pleasure at all, to do by the stern necessities of life. There is one advantage, perhaps, and only one, to be gained by these nocturnal or matutinal perambulations. You see strange glimpses of a world which night hides from men who go to bed at decent I do not intend to speak of these now. poor simple devil with one stick, trudging home through mud and rain, or haply staring up a smug, perky looking street, shining fresh and clean in the morning sun, and wondering if it can be the same file of houses which looks so dingy and seedy at noon, I have seen some wonderful things, to—queer bits of life—mysteries—whole rows of pegs to hang webs of fancy on. I discovered that London has its pariahs as well as Hindoostan—poor dissipated canine ne'er-do-wells, houseless, preying on fortune in the kennels and gutters, hovering on the outskirts of the markets, and carrying on a guerilla warfare against the rats, or disputing with feline the possession of promiscuous fish-bones. Poor fellows, I pity them—they are separated from man—degradation is stamped on them from the tip of the nose to the last joint of the tail. then she did not lose her presence of mind; and, with a the tail, and they slink through the street like thieves, having

above all things a dread of the police, whom they dodge with preternatural sagacity. And yet they would fain be friends with man once more. Watch how that ragged little terrier will eye you from his sole remaining optic, as he stands in the middle of you from his sole remaining optic, as he stands in the middle of the street revolving in his mind whether it would be safe to place himself within reach of your stick. A whistle, a chirrup, a snap of the fingers—his miserable heart is like to break for joy—he flies up on you in frantic delight, oscillates his stumpy tail till it is like to snap short off, and will follow you to the death. It seldom happens that he is worth having. He is not sit even for sausagarment—the degretcalers won't have him, the testif. It seldom happens that he is worth having. He is not sit even for sausage-meat—the dog-stealers won't have him—the fiercest little boys are touched with compassion if they come on him in his lair at day-time, and pass him by without the compliment of persecution. Thus, as you get near home, you feel he is a bore—that you never could lift up your eyes before the sequent maid in the marring if each a morreal was let incide. servant maid in the morning if such a mongrel was let inside your threshold; and so, as you begin to feel for your latch-key, the cane is uplifted against him, and in an instant, with a shrill cry of agony, the outcast vanishes in the darkness. Alas! how many pangs have I caused in this way—how many brief friendships have I broken, as though they had been with my fellow-creature.

By necessity I have become apparently callous, hard-hearted, and now, the minute I see a pariah, I hoot him off, lest I should cause him the hitter correct of linear intelligence. and now, the minute I see a pariah, I hoot bim off, lest I should cause him the bitter sorrow of disappointed hopes. But what becomes of the street dogs? Do they commit suicide? Do those pulpy masses that are seen wabbling about in the dirty Thames at every tide speak of man's cruelty, or canine despair? Perhaps "the Bridge of Sighs" is to some of the pariahs a refuge from utter wretchedness and starvation. They can get on it without paying toll. (By the by, what a terrible halfpenny that is which is laid down before the unexpective tell telescent the first line. is laid down before the unsuspecting toll-taker, ere the fatal jump can be taken into that turbid Lethe!) If they do not go off this way, what becomes of them? There are hundreds, thousands in London. Most of them seem almost in catremis, and yet the most experienced chiffunier, or street-sweeper, cannot depose ever having come across the dead body of one. I speak with authority on this point. My conclusion is, that some reform, get into respectable society, and die in their beds, and that others die by their own legs. Some of these individuals are very extraorby their own legs. Some of these individuals are very extraordinary characters—oddities, in fact, which may account for their not getting on well in the world. Once on a time I met an old pointer, about half-past two o'clock a.m., on Westminster bridge. I entered into conversation with him, through the medium of a bit of biscuit. He had the usual allowance of one eye, his clothes were much damaged by mange, and rents probably made by pitchforks, but still, on the whole, he had a mark of high breedings and read bleed about himself and had a mark of high breeding and good blood about him, and when he had resolved on entering my service, he gave me an idea that he was a fellow of quality by the indignant way in which he received the advances of a little mongrel, not unlike a fancy rabbit, who rushed out from the cab-stand in Palace-yard to greet him. He beat the streets with great steadiness, seemed to intimate the probability of there being partridge in St. James's, and came to the wind in a very practical and knowing way at Trafalgar-square. Indeed his general demeanour was so exemplary that I had visions of sporting over him in the autumn, and had already devised a neat fib to tall are wife as to Lones having each teach a real are the contract. to tell my wife as to Jones having sent me a splendid dog (war-ranted not to bite children on any provocation whatever) when he came to a dead point. The fact was rather remarkable, inasmuch as the chances were greatly against either grouse or birds being at that time in St. Martin's lane; but still the fact was notorious. There he stood in the most orthodox attitude—his nose nicely attuned to the position of his shoulder—the dexter leg gently raised and bent under the forehand, the other planted firmly in advance, and the tail forming a right line with the dorsal vertebre—the heart of Peter Hawker would have beat with joy within his venerable ribs, had he seen it. I admit I thought of many things—a tame grouse from Hungerford market—a hare escaped from its pen—a covey, perchance, dropped into Leicester-square, and chased out by the cats, or an insane snipe feeding in the kennel—and so I advanced warily, and already saw myself a Fellow of the Zoological Society, elected by acclamation for my famous paper—"Some Observations on Erratic Instinct." I paused behind his tail, and looked intently on the pavement to which he pointed, but saw nothing. "So, so! Ponto! So! good dog!" He stirred not, but gave a hideous lear with his one are interest representations. leer with his one eye, just as you see a staunch fellow do when the old cock is under your muzzle. "Come, sir, go 'long! Ha! you rascal, what are you at?" Not a stir. I pushed him vià tergo; but he resisted manfully, and kept his point like a bronze statuette. I looked again: before me was a large in the railings. "By Jove, there is a hare inside," and there, sure enough, I beheld a very fine cat, with back crect and swelled tail, prepared for the defensive. She would not stir, neither would Ponto. I poked at the cat with my cane, but she did not mind it, as I could not reach her. I hit Ponto, but I might as well have hit the wall. Suddenly a policeman came round the corner: the cat flew from her hiding-place; Ponto bolted by like the shadow of a cloud. I never saw him more. His contains the labels and mined his last chance of recovering station statuette. I looked again: before me was the pavement, beyond it the railings. "By Jove, there is a hare inside," and there, and position in life!

Another time, Another time, I foregathered with a respectable looking colley, very much like a covenanting minister—he had lost his tail and part of one ear, and I pitied him for the persecutions he had undergone—most likely for conscience sake. He was sleekly demure—his coat thread—or rather hair—bare, but neatly brushed. He passed gravely along the street, picking out the crossings with great neatness, stopped for me rigidly at every corner. He was generally indifferent to cats, and had a decided contempt for the other pariahs he encountered; so I stole him in quietly, and put him down in the kitchen. He wagged his tail, and crept into an empty bucket, with a look in his face that said as plainly as words could—"never fear, I see what you're I foregathered with a respectable said as plainly as words could—"never fear, I see what you're up to—no barking. I'll keep dark." In the morning I felt some uneasiness, in going down to the breakfast table, at my improper conduct, and whistled unconcernedly, in hopes that he would creep out as if he had got in by accident. There was no sign of him. His ingratitude was soon discovered. He had eaten a cold cheedless of the state of t him. His ingratitude was soon discovered. He had eaten a cold shoulder of mutton (for which, I own, I felt infinitely obliged to him), had drank the morning's milk, and gobbled up 2lbs. of fresh butter, a present from Devonshire. How he got out I know not. To this moment my wife believes that a band of cut-throats held their nocturnal orgies in our kitchen that night, and devoured our substance. I have wisely held my tongue, but I believe that miscreant to have been a burglar, and to have been a friend of "cracksmen." I could speak for ever of the caninæ I have met. It would do P. B. Willis great service to know some of them, and I leave him to introduce them to the world. One thing I must say—we should try to reform them. I never encountered one decidedly bad character but the Scotch colley, and most likely he was depraved by associating with his masters, the drovers. Heaven help the wretches, and those who are like them. What sad stories could by associating with his masters, the drovers. Heaven help the wretches, and those who are like them. What sad stories could their tongues tell us, were they once loosed! But is there one—the veriest cur of them all, mangy, starved, kicked, cuffed, sick, hooted, houseless, and despairing—that must not feel a delightful thrill of revenge and satisfied hate, night after night, as he sees the human pariahs walking through the streets as desolate, as uncared for as himself?

# THE PHILOSOPHER AND HER FATHER.

A sound came booming through the air—"What is that sound?" quoth I.

My blue-eyed pet, with golden hair, Made answer, presently,
"Papa, you know it very well—
That sound—it was Saint Paneras Bell."

"My own Louise, put down the cat, And come and stand by me; I'm sad to hear you talk like that, Where's your philosophy?
That sound—attend to what I tell— That sound was not Saint Pancras Bell."

"Sound is the name the sage selects For the concluding term Of a long series of effects, Of which that blow's the germ. The following brief analysis Shows the interpolations, Miss.

"The blow which, when the clapper slips, Falls on your friend, the Bell, Changes its circle to ellipse,
(A word you'd better spell),
And then comes clasticity, Restoring what it used to be.

"Nay, making it a little more, The circle shifts about. As much as it shrunk in before The Bell, you see, swells out; And so a new ellipse is made, (You're not attending, I'm afraid).

"This change of form disturbs the air, Which in its turn behaves In like elastic fashion there, Creating waves on waves; Which press each other onward, dear, Until the outmost finds your ear.

"Within that ear the surgeons find A tympanum, or drum,
Which has a little bone behind,—
Malleus, it's called by some;
But those not proud of Latin Grammar, Humbly translate it as the hammer.

"The wave's vibrations this transmits On to the incus bone,
(Incus means anvil, which it hits),
And this transfers the tone
To the small os orbiculare, The tiniest bone that people carry.

"The stapes next—the name recalls A stirrup's form, my daughter— Joins three half-circular canals, Each fill'd with limpid water; Their curious lining, you'll observe, Made of the auditory nerve.

"This vibrates next-and then we find The mystic work is crown'd For then my daughter's gentle Mind First recognises sound. See what a host of causes swell To make up what you call 'the Bell.'"

Awhile she paused, my bright Louise, And ponder'd on the case Then, settling that he meant to tease,
She slapp'd her father's face.
"You bad old man, to sit and tell Such gibberygosh about a Bell!

coming—and Mademoiselle Gentili did wonders. My dress bonnet was pink satin and velours epinglé. I wore it at church yesterday, and every body turned round. Then the sweetest morning dress, quite new: a douillette blue foulard, made in a loose jacket, waistcoat with silver buttons, and plain full shirt with silver buttons down the front; a cambric collarette, and a delicious white silk neck-tie, embroidered in blue and silver. My aunt Faddy gave me two little pets of caps, of Paris point, and old Monsieur Grimenprez, papa's Lyons correspondent, a pair of slippers, for what the impudent old fellow called my mignon feet, of maize-coloured velvet, trimmed with ermine—so exquisite, they would really make you scream. Among my evening dresses I have a black lace, with white lace flowers, in which Tom Beaton declares I look like an angelic ostrich.

I took little fat Sally, our cook's niece, for a maid, and went down on a hard frosty day by railroad. Clara and Jane promised to meet me with a carriage at the station, which is ten miles from Oakdale. Judge my surprise, when set down at the little wilderness of a road-side station, at finding no Clara or Jane, but Mr. Tom Beaton, all great coats and shawl, with a cigar and an apology—his sisters had been tired out at a ball the night before, he had just returned from hunting, and had only time to jump into his mail phaeton and get down in time to meet the train. I was so much surprised that I allowed myself to be

jump into his mail phacton and get down in time to meet the train. I was so much surprised that I allowed myself to be bustled into the phacton, and wrapped in a great bear-skin, almost without a word, while a servant with a spring cart took charge of Sally and the luggage.

My dear Polly, did you ever ride in a mail phaeton? My aunt used to say it was not a proper carriage for a young lady, but I assure you it is extremely nice.

In a minute Mr. Tom Beaton was beside me, the groom let go

In a minute Mr. Tom Beaton was beside me, the groom let go the horses' heads, and away we went. The new moon shone out over the hedges and fields, all silver white with the hoar frost—the wheels crunched with a quick, dull sound over the hard road—the pole chains rattled—the horses pulled and snorted away with a fierce stamp, stamp—and for the first mile my companion did not say much, so busy was he holding them in, while I, cuddled up in my corner, with my muff to my face, answered only in monosyllables. Rushing through the moonlight, while the shadows of our swift horses travelled still more swiftly before us, the icides sparkled from the sprays on the hedges, like diamond shadows of our swith horses traveled state more swithy before us, the icicles sparkled from the sprays on the hedges, like diamond drops; and the mist, rolling up from each broad field we passed, closed up the view in clouded mystery. Fast, fast we dashed along the high road, past straggling carts, the carters crying cheerily, "good night, master;" past white cottages, half shrouded in dark gleaming evergreens; through a turnpike, where the man stood to how so white Lordon travelle men, quick turning into a to bow, so unlike London turnpike men, quick turning into a dark lane, through a thick wood, where the rabbits dashed under the horses' feet from side to side, and I thought of bears and robbers. It was delightful! Once, just after splashing through a little half-frozen stream, an echo from a neighbouring hill sent back the ringing of the chains, the whir of the wheels, and the tramping of our steeds in a strange medley, like echoes from fairy land. My dear Polly, one hour of such a ride is worth a whole season of "the lady's mile" in Hyde Park, at funeral pace, in a fly brougham.

At length we reached the lodge of Oakdale Park. The gates were open, and we galloped up the winding avenue beneath great branching trees, and came out on the sweep before Oakdale Manor —a mansion such as we dream of in dreams and read about in novels, with black and white timbered walls and huge peaked

gables, large enough to lodge an army.

gables, large enough to lodge an army.

But there was no time for studying architecture: in one minute the doors opened, I was lifted out, and put down in a broad low wainscotted hall, in front of a huge staircase of black oak, and in the next out came Clara and Jane, Mrs. Beaton, all smiles and black velvet, Mr. Beaton, in a white waistcoat, with a dinner napkin in his hand, and a crowd of servants. It was like a scene in a pantomime. The house was full of visitors; so, as I had no idea of appearing to disadvantage, not being one of the sad and sickly ones, I pleaded a headache, and got leave to stay in my room, have a cup of tea, and to bed.

I cannot tell you this time all the fun we had, every day and

have a cup of tea, and to bed.

I cannot tell you this time all the fun we had, every day and night—polking, and charades, and blindman's buff, and Christmas games; riding out, skating, coursing, and feeding the pheasants. Tom Beaton found out that I was the best horsewoman of the party, except an Irish widow, a dear dashing delightful creature, a Mrs. O'Moran; and Friday last it was fixed we should all go to see the foxhounds meet at Dyrlingham, four miles off. He made me give my pretty horse to Jane, promising I should ride Orion, the best old hunter in the county, he assured me.

The night before I could scarcely sleep for thinking of the

the best old hunter in the county, he assured me.

The night before I could scarcely sleep for thinking of the sport. I got out of bed several times to see that it was not a frost. Really, Polly, I ought to have been a boy. I have a great mind to be a Bloomer. The morning was lovely, cloudy, and rather warm—just the thing, Tom said; a south wind scarcely rustled the dry leaves in the Park.

Breakfast seemed as if it would never be over. The old sportsmen fed steadily, the young ones rushed about frantic for boots, spurs, and gloves, not to be found.

When the horses came round, we had every sort, from little

boots, spurs, and gloves, not to be found.

When the horses came round, we had every sort, from little Mary Beaton's Shetland to young Bob Harkaway's vicious chesnut thoroughbred. But I was dreadfully disappointed when my Orion came out. Imagine a great big brown horse, with very little mane, bony, and angular; his legs all over scars, walking so deliberately, that it seemed as if the groom was obliged to pull him along, while half the other horses were prancing, rearing, and squealing. The only good points were bright eyes and thin, sleek, shiny coat. I could not help crying, "Well, Master Tom, you seem determined to make me a figure."

Tom, who was just helping Laura Giggles on her pony, only laughed, and said, in his rough way, "You can't change now; but you will find Orion all right."

Once in motion, every one was in spirits. The frost had dis-

Once in motion, every one was in spirits. The frost had disappeared; the pasture fields had a mellow tone; the robins sang out cheerily from the leafless trees; the purple-necked pheasants fed close to the road-side without fear, or fluttered heavily up as we passed; the partridges cowered down beside clods of earth; from cross-roads and bye-lanes horsemen and carriages of sporting cut joined or passed our cavalcade; and far over the fields, bits of pink, which gradually swelled into full-grown red-coated well-mounted men, came towards us, slowly leaping hedges, or opening the gates of bridle roads; jolly farmers in green, brown, and black cords, and tops, or gaiters, on serviceable rough nags, flocked in from their homesteads; lots of pedestrians, in smock frocks and wide-awakes over brown rosy faces, with ash sticks in hand, trotted along in great glee, all bound for the "meet." We hand, trotted along in great give, all bound for the "meet. We were all in good humour—we cantered beside the carriages—we forgot our dignity, and said "good morning" to every one; even Mr. Chrysolite, the great critic from London, who hates hunting and everything of sport that cannot be performed on boards, by gaslight, thawed as he looked out of the barouche, and remarked that a scarlet coat on a gray horse, passing by a holly garden hedge at a distance on our right, made "a very nice bit of colour." Thus trotting and pacing we reached the straight avenue that leads to Colonel Egret's house. Imagine a square stone house, of not very ancient date, sheltered by a semicircular mound, covered with the finest laurels and red berried arbutus; in front, and spread over the little park, nearly a hundred horses, some led, some mounted; on one side, in a circle kept clear, the huntsman, an old thin bright-eyed wiry man, on a fine bay mare,

much like the one I was riding, surrounded by his hounds; while the two whips—one the huntsman, one his son—rode round and kept them in order.

round and kept them in order.

When the signal was given for moving, one of the whips rode first, then followed the huntsman with the hounds, then the other whip, and then the crowd, from Lord Strathdale, on the finest hunter in the world, stirrup to stirrup with Jack Jobson, the apothecary's apprentice, on his 15L Galloway. Crash, crash we went, the pebbles flying, at a sharp trot up a narrow lane; but way was politely made for the ladies.

The court to be drawn that it to say, where we ware to

way was politely made for the ladies.

The covert to be drawn, that is to say, where we were to find the fox, lay in a deep gorge,—a sort of grove of trees and brushwood, surrounded by a great hedge and ditch, intersected by a stream, which, on leaving the covert, meandered through a long vale of meadows, as we could see for a long distance. The carriages were drawn up on the brow of a grass-hill; the horsemen dispersed in patches round the covert—some got finely scolded for being in the way. Tom Beaton brought up an old groom to me and Mrs. O'Moran, and said, "These ladies can ride better than the rest, so I wish you to let them see as much as possible; of course, if we take the vale, they can't follow." As he spoke, the huntsman leaped the fence of the covert, the hounds dashed in before him, and spread: we could see them, here and there, their tails waving above the long dry grass. There was a silence for a few minutes, the hounds, all but one or two, disappeared; gentlemen chatting and smoking; then came a sharp shrill cry from a hound; then the huntsman cried, "Hark to Echo!" with such a voice! then the other hounds all joined, and we could see them below us, rushing round close to the hedge; then they were silent, only now and then a low to the hedge; then they were silent, only now and then a low whimpering cry from a single hound. My horse pricked up his ears,—the sportsmen gathered up their reins, and threw away their cigars; then came a grand crash of the hounds,—"Tally-ho! away!" cried a green-coated farmer. Down the steep hill, at full speed, toward a monstrous hedge and ditch, leading to the valley, rode a score of horsemen; at the further end of the cover we could see the hounds leaping out, and, with one cry, away over the green valley at our feet. The huntsman crashed through the bushes, leaped the hedge and ditch that surrounded the covert at a standing jump, and, blowing his horn, followed at full speed; half-a-dozen of the best mounted scarlet and green were covered to this heads of there gallowed wildly about leveling for

at full speed; half-a-dozen of the best mounted scarlet and green were soon at his heels, others galloped wildly about, looking for easy places to get to them, or avoid the brook, soon to be crossed. "We shall never see them again," said the road-riders, "if they keep to the valley."

As I sat staring with all my eyes, the old groom said, "This way, Miss," and, in a moment, we were galloping, at full speed, along the high ground, forming the arc of the bow the hounds and hunters were traversing below us. When we passed the cover we saw them once or twice; soon sight and sounds were lost, but our guide seemed to know his line, led the way through gaps, opened gates, and pulled down rails, with extraordinary agility for so old a man, while I found Orion as tractable as a pony, very fast, and easy to sit. To our fears, he answered shortly, "If they don't kill below, he (the fox) will make for Red Mill gorse, and we shall be there first Miss, never fear." So field after field was passed, up and down through farm-yards, then along lanes, a few knowing fat farmers following "old Tom Pelham," and, after about half-an-hour's riding, without taking a leap beyond a little ditch or two, as we came up a narrow lane where there was a great waggon full of straw stopping up all the leap beyond a little ditch or two, as we came up a narrow lane where there was a great waggon full of straw stopping up all the way, we saw the hounds slowly crossing before us, and come to a check in a field full of sheep on our left. By this time my impatience and courage were at boiling point; Mrs. O'Moran, who is a splendid horsewoman, began to talk with more Irish accent, and her cheeks glowed. While we were dead-locked in the lane, the hounds spreading and questing about, the huntsman followed, his horse all foam, called his hounds to him, led them on to another field ("made a cast" is the term). The dear things went snuffing about. Tom Beaton, Harkaway, Lord Strathdale, an Irish parson, and two farmers came up: the next minute, things went snuffing about. Tom Beaton, Harkaway, Lord Strathdale, an Irish parson, and two farmers came up; the next minute, with just one cry, the hounds streamed away. A great ditch and blackthorn-hedge lay between us; the only open place was where a plank led to a high double footstile; as Tom Beaton passed, standing up in his stirrups, crying, "Tally-ho! forward—forward!" Mrs. O'Moran said, "I can't stand this, my dear,—you stay with the groom. Come up, my Beauty!" and she was over the stile; before I knew what I was about I gave Orion his head, and he followed; oh! how frightened I was when he rose in the air, but he dropped on his feet like a deer. Some one cried out with amazement; the next moment the old groom was at my side, saying, as we raced along, "Sit back, Miss, and don't touch the curb-rein." Away we went, over broad pastures, Mrs. O'Moran leading the way, taking hedges, and turf-banks, and ox-rails, as straight as a line. About two fields a-head were the hounds, and the gentlemen were separated from us, on a parallel line, by high inclosures, their horses more tired than ours. On we flew,—flying is the only word,—I lost my whip and one glove, my back hair tumbled down, I felt that my horse, so strong, so light,—bounding as if on steel springs,—could do anything the stream of the strong, so light,—bounding as if on steel springs,—could do anything. The old groom was ready in a moment to open a gate; through a small wood we galloped, by a bridle road, a steep down through a small wood we galloped, by a bridle road, a steep down hill, muddy and narrow, the branches scratching our faces,—the hounds scarcely pausing, but just whimpering, and then away,—out we came upon a broad, long, sloping field, where we could see a brook, zig-zagging at the bottom. As we got outside, the leading hounds were climbing the opposite bank; about a dozen out of the whole field were scattered before us. "Hold hard, Miss," cried old Pelham. "Come along," cried the Irish widow, "we'll show them the way." I was mad—I was ready for anything. Down we went, racing over the sloping turf; as we came up I had an indistinct vision of two or three velvet caps floundering in the brook. I gave a loud scream, and the next moment Orion in the brook. I gave a loud scream, and the next moment Orion was landed on the opposite side, clear over Mr. Harkaway and his chesnut. With that effort my strength seemed to fail, my eyes swam, my chest heaved; I was wearied, but I would not give in.
Up the opposite hill we went about a mile; fortunately, the fences Tom Beaton rode beside me, scolding a little, but I made no answer; crossing a turf-bank, half-a-dozen yards from the hounds, and a hundred from a gorse cover, we caught sight of the white-tipped brush of the fox. The next moment the crash of the hounds, and the whoo-whoop of the huntsman, told the tale. I got over the last fence, how, I know not; I saw the huntsman with the dead fox in his hands; I heard Mrs. O'Moran nuntsman with the dead fox in his hands; I heard Mrs. O'Moran say something to Lord S., pointing to me; the next moment, I am ashamed to own it, I slipped from my horse, and fainted. Tom Beaton just caught me in time.

But it was only momentary. I revived after a drink from Lord Strathdale's silver flask, in time to see so many coming up at full speed from all sides, that it was a wonder where they had been. I rade home in one of the complexes.

at full speed from all sides, that it was a wonder where they had been. I rode home in one of the carriages, and got a good scolding; it was very naughty, but very nice. Tell me, my dear Polly, was not this a famous Christmas game. I should so like to live in the country. But it is getting late; I have filled my paper. Adieu, my dear girl, and don't scold your Tom-boy friend. Write soon.

Your affectionate

JULIA.

P.S.—Tom Beaton, who has been looking over my shoulder, says I shall live in the country if I like, and ride Orion every week in the season. Will you be bridesmaid, my dear?

# MISS JULIA SPLASHTON TO MISS MARY MEEK.

OARDALE HALL, CHESHIRE. Monday.

Y DEAREST POLLY,

You will be surprised to find me dating from here instead of Peckham; but I have so much to tell you, I don't know where to begin. My dear girl, don't don't ell your manuma or she your mamma, or she won't let you come and see me; but I have been hunting, and car-ried off the brush— You know I was old Gauntlet's favourite pupil at Brighton, and you were a shocking coward; but I must

begin at the beginning. The papa of our old school-fellows Clara and Jane Beaton—you must re member him; rather a handsome man, with a large frill to his shirt

who used to come to see them in a yellow gig, and bring most delicious tarts from Birch's—has done something wonderful in the Great Isabella Mines and the Trinchinopoly Railroad—made an enormous fortune. Every body at Peckham adores him; my aunt Faddy speaks of him with tears in her eyes, and papa, in his grand way, calls him "a most important member of the financial-ocracy." He has moved from Peckham to Hyde Park-gardens, and bought this beautiful place from Sir Francis Fastman, who has gone abroad for his health !

Clara and Jane asked me down to spend Christmas with them.

Oh, my dear, I wish you had been with us; such fun. Papa made a very handsome present for my winter wardrobe; he was rather proud of the invitation. I bought a new riding habit one of the new hats, a brown Garibaldi, with a plume so be

# THE SQUANDERS OF SQUANDER CASTLE:

BY WILLIAM CARLETON, Author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry," "The Black Prophet," "Miser," &c., &c. ILLUSTRATED BY F. W. TOPHAM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice."

CHAPTER I.—How I came to Educate Mr. Squander's "Whelfs."

THE history, both natural, moral, social, and domestic, of the Squanders, of Castle Squander, is one with which Providence, for purposes very agreeable and disastrous to myself, thought fit to make me acquainted. I am the son of a man who was, for some years, a bailiff upon the Castle Squander property; and, having been gifted with an apt apprehension for picking up knowledge, and a rather extensive imagination, concatenated with a strong affection for field sports - and, indeed, for sport of every

upon two feathers, kept his dancing-school in my father's barn. He was nicknamed Buckramback, because, in the year of the Irish Rebellion he was flogged to that degree that his back became, from what we may very fairly term hard usage, so indurated, that, being used to it, like the cook's cels, the cat-o'-nine-tails had no more effect upon him than upon so much cork or buckram. Indeed, in the long run, he used to go into the enemy's camp, and sing high treason, at the top of his lungs, in order that they might

Mathematics; or, in other words, what is meant by High Life and Mathematics; or, in other words, what is known and practised by the quality as the polite Science of Carvation."

My poor mother, who had a high strain in her, felt delighted at this opportunity of getting her daughters taught "to walk proud, like the ladies;" and my father, the bailiff, who had an eye to an agency, in the distance, for some of us, felt equally anxious that we should know something of high life and mathematics; the mathematics having consisted in the most scientific method of carving a fowl—a hint which the dancing-master had received from O'Shaughran, the Philomath; who, with the aid of some old cookery-book, contrived to reduce the operation to a geometrical problem.

THE HEDGE SCHOOLMASTER.

description—I soon began to be looked upon as a rather remarkable youth. I received my education on the sunny side of a plantation seminary, or what the vulgarians of the country term a hedge-school. The master of this school was a very remarkable man, as an English and classical didactic. His name was O'Shaughran, which signifies "a man on the stray," and, indeed, he was seldom off it; being as genuine a specimen of the peripatetic school as e'er a learned vagabond in the records of old Greece itself. There was scarcely a county in Ireland into which he had not made description—I soon began to be looked upon as a rather remarkable youth. I received my education on the sunny side of a plantation seminary, or what the vulgarians of the country term a hedge-school. The master of this school was a very remarkable man, as an English and classical didactic. His name was O'Shaughran, which signifies "a man on the stray," and, indeed, he was seldom off it; being as genuine a specimen of the peripatetic school as e'er a learned vagabond in the records of old Greece itself. There was scarcely a county in Ireland into which he had not made victorious inroads, conquering, like Alexander, all the literary opponents that came in his way, and either making them knock opponents that came in his way, and either making them knock under, or, in case of resistance, banishing them from the place of their jurisdiction, or, as he called it himself, "evanishing into

"Gintlemen," he would often say, "sobriety and learning are two things altogether incompatible. Poetry and poteen are both derivated from the same root—póico, facio, to make, to build, to construct. The human brain is a dead letter, until it is irradiated and vivified by 'the genuine.' Here am I now, the most celebrated classical didactic, and the greatest Philomath in Ireland, and yet, without the poteen, my head is nothing but a well-stored granary under lock and bar; or a fountain sealed up, of which poteen may be considered the key; for the moment it is applied the granary is open—the fountain is unsealed, and those who hunger and thirst after knowledge may feed and drink abundantly. Randy O'Rollick approach, sine metu. I cherish large expectations from you, Randy; taking your juvenile years into question, you have distinguished yourself oftener by drinking draughts of the true Pierian than any condiscipulus I ever had under my care. Go on, therefore, and prosper, Randy; get your inspiration from that which eschews the gauger—bad luck to him!—and you will be heard of yet.

heard of yet.

'There's great old Homer,
That fine old poemer,
'Twasn't in St. Omer's he sucked it in;
The thundering rhymer,
Got always a primer
From copious draughts of the true poteen.

Randy, there's a poculum there beyant, with a drop of the optima creatura in it: will you hand it hether? Thanks, Randy; ago tibi gratias, Randy. Propino tibi salutem, Randy; and, here's that you may rise to celebrity yet!"

It is not to be supposed that, under the tuition and example of such a man, I did not make a suitable progress. Mr. O'Shaughran always, as was then the custom, went round to the houses of his wealthiest pupils at night, and, among the rest, he did not neglect to pay my father a visit. Now my father—though a bailiff upon the Castle Squander property—was a man well to do in the world. Indeed, in the good old times, it sometimes happened that the bailiff, if a smart and knowing man, and with happened that the bailiff, if a smart and knowing man, and with a naso adunce to business, succeeded in elevating himself through all the usual gradations of office until he found himself acting, pleno relo, in the full and unlimited capacity of agent. Or, if he felt that, from want of education, he himself was incapable of that glorious uprise, he not unfrequently got one of his sons—of course the eleverest and most roguish of them—indoctrinated into the pure and transactors. into the pure and transparent profession of an attorney. This, together with an appropriate inoculation by his father into all the nice tricks and plausible iniquities connected with the management of property, gave the young scion a profound and copious knowledge of the business of an agent, by which he contrived to advance himself gradationally, until, in some instances, the property got into what is called a transition state, and ultimately passed—all through his own kindness and friendly aid—from its original owners into his own hands.

O'Shaughran, then, knowing that my father enjoyed a good deal of local celebrity for excellent housekeeping, and that he was seldom without a good bottle of the true Pierian, took a peculiar fancy not only to myself, but expressed a warm friendship for the whole family at large. In fact, I often thought there was a conspiracy between him and a circulating saltator of a dancing-master against my father's hung-beef, bacon, and whiskey; but in an especial manner against the whole body of our domestic ornithology. The plot between the two scheming thieves was as follows:—Paddy Dogherty as great a little relationship. follows:-Paddy Dogherty, as great a little rebel as ever walked

"Lay on, Macduff, And damned be he who first cries, hold, enough!"

Lord Cornwallis, who happened to be present on one of these occasions, was so much struck with the little fellow's courage that he gave him a pass, written by his own hand, and a guinea to boot; after which the tiny rebel danced the "Little House under the Hill" upon one of the drum-heads, to show his gratitude.

Well, as I said, he kept his dancing-school in my father's barn, where he had a great many pupils; but he did not confine himself to mere dancing; he also taught, what has since been termed, "deportment"—a devilish difficult piece of science, as I have been given to understand. His deportment embraced, perhaps, a greater variety of accomplishments than ever was comprehended within the prospectus of the most fashionable French Professor. He taught the girls, for instance, the most fashionable method of He taught the girls, for instance, the most fashionable method of kissing; and how they were to kiss, more or less, according to the hold which the gentlemen kissing them had upon their affections. His two great principles, however, as they affected either sex were:—first, that for females—which consisted in teaching them how "to hold up their heads, and walk proud like

At all events, such was Buckramback's love for this agreeable scheme, that, so far as fowl were concerned, he cleared out the poultry-yards of almost every farmer in the neighbourhood; and were it not that my worthy father, as bailiff of the Castle Squander property, was supplied with an incredible number of foul few the metal to the contract of the castle squander property. fowl from the unfortunate tenants—in the shape, among more substantial tokens, of bribes—I don't think that even we could have supplied him with subjects for his "High Life and Mathematics.'

This, however, was not all. O'Shaughran was always sure to This, however, was not all. O'Shaughran was always sure to come on these occasions with the aforesaid old cookery-book in his pocket; and, having pulled it out, and placed it before me and my brothers whilst Buckramback was operating, he pointed out to us what he termed the great Gastronomic Problem—which he said consisted in carving the fowl according to the principles discovered by that great philosopher Captain Cook.

Heaven help us! In what a beautiful and intellectual state was the country at that time—when everyone of us young and

was the country at that time—when everyone of us, young and old, looked upon these two men as each infallible in his way!

I know there are several societies, both in England and Ireland,

for the Insurance of Lives—which I conceive to be a fraud upon the public in general; as I don't suppose that one single society of them—any more than all of them put together—could extend a man's life beyond the moment appointed by Providence for his death. Be this, however, as it may, I am of opinion, that if such an extension were possible, there are in existence no two individuals who require the heavest of such societies report then exviduals who require the benefit of such societies more than an Irish Bailiff and an Irish Landlord—pardon me, I forgot the Irish Agent. My poor father was a good, kind man in his own family; but, somehow or other, he had contracted, from the habit of his profession, that kind of instinct which we may notice in the hound, when the scent of an unfortunate and inoffensive hare comes in his way. Bits comparation expectations are considered to the first comparation of the large constants and the second of and the hound, when the scent of an unfortunate and inoffensive hare comes in his way. Pity, compassion, sympathy, or fellow-feeling for those against whom he had his writ of ejectment, or any other of those various documents by which he was usually authorised to act, were to him principles which he could not understand. The spirit of his employment, and his anxiety to gratify those who had selected him for it, had so completely hardened his heart, that, if he felt anything in the shape of conscience—anything that soothed and gratified it in the discharge of his duty—it was when he had cast a sharper and more inhuman spirit into the discharge of that duty. In point of fact inhuman spirit into the discharge of that duty. In point of fact, I think his conscience was completely inverted; for, if ever he experienced anything like regret or remorse, it was for some over-indulgence to the wretched people, or some opportunity for further peculation which he had inconsiderately let slip him. To effect his caption, or the execution of his writ, in the most complete manner, without reference to the circumstances of the individual

or the family on whom he pounced—without reference to sex—
to age—to sickness—or even to insanity itself—was what he looked
upon as constituting his merit and his pride.
And yet it is surprising to think how the people liked him!
Yes, liked him! Certainly they must have liked him, or how
could it have come to pass that he was uniformly treated with such wonderful kindness and respect? How could it happen that any man whom they detested should have received so many fat geese, turkeys, ducks, and fowl of every description; so many bags of oats; so many miscauns of butter, young pigs, and various



THE DANCING ACADEMY.

the ladies." The other consisted in teaching the young frieze-coats "how to carve like gintlemen." Here now was where our ornithology suffered in this point, having the conspiracy I spoke of between himself and the schoolmaster. This last lesson was a purely domestic one—and a great proof of his condescension and regard for those to whom he vouchsafed to disclose it. In giving

further reflection, I maintain it—my father must have been a feeling and a kind-hearted man; for I can assure you, gentle reader, that on these occasions, when the unhappy people were committing many a doleful narrative of their hard situations to his kind confidence, he treated them with such a degree of sympathy, and promised to intercede for them with the landlord, and get them time—with such an honest and unquestionable and get them time—with such an honest and unquestionable sincerity that they have kept blessing him, and bribing him—the latter at his own benevolent suggestion—until he was found to come down upon them at one fell swoop; and if he was harsh then, and forgot all his friendship—all his promises—all their bribes—all his sympathy—was it not in the discharge of his

"AND SUCH WAS THE END OF MY POOR FATHER.

duty? No; I do not think there ever was a more popular bailiff—only that one night, after having levied an execution on the furniture, cattle, and hag-yard of a sick, but honest family, he preferred staying out, instead of returning to his own house that night. Neither did he come home in the morning-nor at noon-nor at night again; and it was only after a search of three days that he was found in a copse of hazel, with two additional "solutions of continuity," as the surgeons say, in his head, more than ever Nature had originally placed there. In other words, the poor, kind-hearted man, who was so well beloved by the people, and loaded with so many substantial tokens of their regard, was forced to die an extempore death, without priest or friar, judge or jury, having received a bullet right through the

head; and such was the end of my poor father.

My mother, on the contrary, was not indeed such a wife to him as she ought to have been. Many a time after his return home, boasting of the success with which he had executed his mission against some unfortunate family, has she risen up,—but this was when we were poor,—and bringing a noggin of buttermilk,

"You hardened vagabone!—why do you take delight in the misery of these unfortunate people? Why don't you throw up your situation, and stick to your honest industry? Why will you let yourself become a tool of the devil in the hands of any landlord? Do you remember—can you forget—what we suffered when the bailiffs were upon ourselves? Do you remember Frank M'Murt's conduct, and his treachery to us, afther all the presents we sent him? And yet you'll allow yourself to become an instrument of hell in the hands of these Squanders, of Castle Squander, to harrish your fellow-creatures? Faugh upon you! But mark the end of it. Ah! you give notice—by the way—to these poor creatures; but, take my word for it, that if you don't act in a milder and kinder spirit, your death will be without notice."

My father never answered her, for he was a mild man at home; but he used to wink at us. And then, after getting in the whiskey bottle, he would sit down, very comfortably, and take

two or three tumblers of punch.

This was fair enough; but then we always had a second quarrel; for, when he began to get maudlin and moistened, he used to express pity for the creatures that had been turned out or ruined. Then my mother, who, as I said, was of a high strain, thought worse of this than she did of the other; and, God knows, many a malivogueing she gave him, for what she called, "his

For some years this went on; but, as my mother saw the means and circumstances of the family increasing, and knew that every act of rapacity and fraud on the part of my father, went to every act of rapacity and fraud on the part of my lather, went to fill his pockets, it was wonderful how gradually she softened the tone of her rebukes, until ultimately she had actually imbibed and identified herself with his spirit.

"Poor creatures," she would say, "we know they are to be pitied, no doubt; but, then, on the other hand, one must do their duty."

Such have a significant and the strength of

Such, however, is life; and such, too often, the strength of

human virtue, when opposed to temptation.

After my father's death matters began to retrograde a good deal, and I must say that a large portion of my mother's sorrow for the poor man who had received an ejectment out of life without notice, was occasioned as much by the cessation of those handsome perquisites which he squeezed out of the unfortunate tenantry, as by his simple loss. She was, at this time, what is called, in Ireland, a comely flahoolagh widow, and in six months comely flahoolagh widow, and in six months or so after the sad event I have just narrated, began to throw her eye about for a second husband. This was evident from her neglect of the family, and a more than usual attention to the decoration of her person; her dress, indeed, exhibited more show than taste, and caused a good deal of satire and amusement among the neighbours. She now began to attend fairs and markets, although she had no earthly business at them, unless very rarely. Her affection also for our neighbours, and her sympathy for their bereavements, increased so much, that, I'll be have a sympathy for their bereavements, increased so much, that, I'll be a sympathy for their bereavements. bound to say, a single wake did not take place for miles around at which she was not present. Now, as there is no meeting of any kind so remarkable for fun and courting as an Irish wake where sorrow is fairly smothered in mirth, I think we need not travel far to find out the cause of her sympathy for those who had lost their friends. Be this as it may, she was captivated by a species of Irish character, called a Sportheen, which means a frolicsome and amusing vagabond, who detests work and industry, attended award does not have a specific statement of the work and industry; attends every dance, wake, fair, race, and other place of diversion within his reach; carries his wealth and wardrobe on his back, and laughs, and drinks, and fights his pleasant way through the world.

To make a long story short, as the "divarting vagabond" wanted a hearth and feeding-place of his own, and finding that the bouncing widow had both, he made up to he; the negociations were short, as the advantage of the story was a local transfer. tions were short, as they always are where the parties are willing,

and, in a brief space of time, she "metamurphied" the Sportheen blade into a stepfather.

Alas! alas! Here is where the unfortunate orphan is soon taught to draw the painful distinction between the spurious and the true, between the homely touch of nature, and the hollow heartlessness of self-interest and pretence. Our father, though hard in the heart as a Scotch whinstone, when executing his writs and decrees, was not, nevertheless, without strong touches of domestic affection, and loved his children so well that he had projected a little scheme of ambition for each. It was now, how ever, we missed him; it was now we perceived the startling and incredible change of which a woman's heart, -nay, even a mother's,

-is capable, when she suffers any single passion to overcome her. The jolly, pleasant, rollicking sportheen, who had been, and still was, to others all laughter, jest, and light-heartedness, was a most merciless and unfeeling tyrant to us, and evidently set his heart upon banishing us from the family. Young as we were, it was impossible to avoid suspecting this, and, after the birth of their first child, he no longer concealed his purpose. Every day, upon the slightest pretence, he beat us black and blue; but there is no evil without its good. His severity only knit our hearts and affections more closely together, and caused us to love each other with greater tenderness. My eldest sister was a beautiful and modest girl, and when I used to see the unoffending creature with a black eye, which was often the case, I swore that if God spared me, I would work a fearful revenge upon the smiling and unmanly villain who treated her with such barbarity.

I now felt that it was necessary to do something for myself, and, consequently, devoted every hour I could spare to self-improvement. I had laid in a tolerably good stock of mathematics, with a fair share of Greek and Latin, and was gifted, besides, with a good natural intellect; but

that which stood me most instead, was a pleasant, social disposition, and an unconquerable love for what my old master, O'Shaughran, used to term the "true Pierian."

In Ireland, at this period, it may be necessary to mention, that no man with pretensions to instruct youth, or, in other words, to keep a hedge-school, had any chance whatever for support unless the way remarkable for a love of drink. A kind of corrupt superhe was remarkable for a love of drink. A kind of corrupt super-stition prevailed among the people that the drunken schoolmaster was always a man of the greatest talent and acquirements; a superstition which originated from the well-known fact that clever teachers were so completely debauched by the kindness and hospitality of the people that the effect was mistaken for the cause. Such, however, was the fact, nor is it yet wholly oblite-rated from the country.

One day, at this time, our landlord, Squire Squander, accompanied by his three slips of sons, having been out shooting, and the day being warm, happened to call in for a drink. My step father was in the house at the time, and the squire, having

satisfied his thirst, sat down to rest.

"Well, Mrs. Murphy," said he, addressing my mother, for I should say that Murphy was the name of our vagabond stepfather, the sportheen, a circumstance which caused me to commit the little pun of meta-murphied above; "well, Mrs. Murphy," said he, "so you have got married again. This man, I suppose, is your husband?"

"Yes, your honour."

"Well, and is he a good husband to you?"

"Betther never broke bread, your honour."

"Kind to your children, eh?"

"He's the moral (model) of a good husband, sir," (equivocating).
"This pretty girl one of your daughters, eh?"

"Yes, your honour." "A very pretty girl—a very pretty girl, indeed; there Dick," said he, addressing the eldest, "what do you think of that bit o' goods, eh, my boy?"

"Her points are good; admirable, father; but, come here, my

my sister withdrew, for I need scarcely say that there was such a licentious leer in the eye of the young profligate as would cause any modest girl to avoid him.

"May be your honour," said my stepfather, "you and the young gintlemen would taste a drop of good spirits and water afther the fatigue of shootin? Troth, it was very stupid of me not to think of it before."

To this the squire made no reply.
"You shan't carry it off that way either," thought I, stepping forward. "Please, your honour, if you wish to know who gave my sister the black eye, there he stands, that smiling hypocrite; that cruel and cowardly scoundrel before you. It would be better for us to be dead, than lead the life we lead with him. There is not a week that my sister—that modest, inoffensive girl—has not a black eye from his hand. And now, sir, he is going to put us out of the house, upon the wide world, without shelter or protection.'

"Come, come, come," said the squire. "Eh?—What is this? What is this? A bad business; come here, my girl; don't be afraid to speak. Is this true?"

"It's true, sir, every word of it," she replied, with a curtsey.
"I couldn't tell your honour the life we lead with him."
"What do you say, Mrs. Murphy? You are their mother, eh?

"Never mind them, your honour," she replied. "A betther stepfather never breathed; but, indeed, if you knew the treatment he gets, you'd wondher at his forbearance."

"Don't spake anything against the childre, at any rate," said the cowardly hypocrite. "I can bear enough, God knows, and do too, but say nothing against them."

"Come here, my girl," proceeded the Squire; "do you tell me, seriously and solemnly, in the presence of God, that it was this man here" (pointing to my stepfather) "who left you in this state?"

"In the presence of God, it was," she replied; "and the truth, your honour, is, that although he is driving us out of our own father's roof, and from our own father's property, we are not sorry for it. Beggary, starvation, or death itself, would be better than the life he leads us." than the life he leads us.

"Well," said the Landlord, "I am sorry to hear this; your father—one of the most useful and energetic officers I ever had lost his life in my service; and I am bound to see that his children shall not be oppressed. Mr. Sportheen Murphy, I have heard of the treatment this young family receive at your hands; heard it from a hundred quarters—and, what is more, I am now satisfied of its truth. I came here, in fact, for that purpose. Now listen to me, you unmanly scoundrel—as the boy said—the lease of this farm is out—so is your tenure of it. You must clear off; but these children shall remain in it. I do not wish to say anything harsh to your wife; but this property is neither hers nor yours—it belongs to them, and they shall have it. Cut your stick, then, you ruffian; I give you a month from this day, and if I find you here afterwards, out you go, without ceremony. I shall have notices served to-morrow. The furniture and everyshall have notices served to-morrow. The furniture and everything else is to remain for the benefit of the children. Come,

As he spoke, the brow of Sportheen grew black as night; and I, who knew the spirit of vengeance and cruelty that was within him, began to fear for the Landlord; and the more so as I knew that the fellow was in the habit of being out whole nights, seldom making his appearance until early in the morning. Nor was this all. I once or twice observed about his throat and the roots of his hair traces of the stuff with which the White-boys\*

are in the habit of blackening their faces.
"Sir," said I, stepping forward, "we feel deeply indebted to you for your kindness; but, if you please, it is not our wish that you should push matters to such extremities. If the Sportheen here, will promise, in your presence, not to beat or annoy us any more, we would rather, for our mother's sake, that we should remain as we are. As for myself, I hope I'm able to earn my bread as a schoolmaster; the neighbours have promised to sup-

"Indeed!" said the Squire; "are you well educated?"
"Only comparatively speaking, sir," I replied. "I know a
trifle of mathematics, and am not altogether ignorant of Latin and Greek."

How !-how !"-he exclaimed-"do you tell me so? are packing off a chap from Trinity College; as confounded a block-head as ever opened a book. The parson—who was once a Fellow himself, and a devilish good fellow he is still—examined this worthy, and discovered his ignorance. Whatever he did know, instead of communicating it to my whelps, here, he amused himself in making love to my daughter. Off he goes to-morrow morning. Dick, what would you think of this young fellow for a tutor?"

"Deuce a better, father. He's worth any money out with



"AND, IN A BRIEF SPACE OF TIME, SHE 'METAMURPHIED THE SPORTHEEN BLADE INTO A STEPFATHER."

"Why don't you go over to the young gintleman?" said my mother. "Go over to him, when he bids you."
"No matter," said Master Dick. "It doesn't signify; I know the cause of it. Pray, my dear, how did you get the black eye? It's a thousand pities to see such a pretty girl as you are with a black eye."

"Indeed, your honour," replied my mother, "it was a kick she got from one of the cows, while milkin."

the gun or harriers; and as for bait or fly-fishing, he's matchless.

Engage him."
"What's your name?" asked the Squire. "I mean your Christian name.

"Randal, sir; commonly called Randy."

\* This looks like a bull; but it is not so. .They were called "White-boys because they wore shirts over their dresses when out at night; but the always went with blackened faces. Both were resorted to, to disguist themselves.

"Randy," he repeated; "yes, that's far better than Randal—Randy rhymes with Brandy. I think I have heard of you. You love your drop, I'm told; isn't this he, Dick!" turning to

"The same," said Master Dick; "he's up to everything; from a needle to an anchor—from pitch-and-toss to manslaughter. Isn't that so, Randy?"

"I have never committed manslaughter yet, sir," I replied, looking fiercely at my stepfather; "but I won't promise that I may not have it to answer for in another twelve months, if my sisters and brothers are not better treated."

"Call him out, Randy," said Master Dick; "curse me, if you do, I'll furnish you both with the Point Blanks. I say, Murphy—or Sportheen, or whatever your name is—will you fight him with pistols, at twelve paces?"

"No," replied the Sportheen, who, in point of fact, was an arrant coward whenever he chanced to have his match before him:

coward whenever he chanced to have his match before him; "I'll do no such thing."
"Well, then," replied the other, "I'll tell you what, if I ever

wen, then, replied the other, "In ten you what, if I ever hear that you raise your hand to one of this family again, I give you my honour that I'll horse-whip you within an inch of your life; and as to this pretty girl, especially, if ever you injure a hair of her beautiful head, I'll make you smoke; so don't be afraid of him, my pretty lass—I'll be your protector!"

The father laughed heartily at this manifestation of Master Diel's gallarters.

The father laughed heartily at this manifestation of Master Dick's gallantry.

"Bravo, Dick!" said he; "well done!—a chip of the old block, as sure as suds isn't claret. Do you hear, you Sportheen fellow?" he proceeded—nodding, however, towards the son—"Mark his words—you had better; for, upon my honour, if you maltreat these children again, he'll make them good; or, if he doesn't, I will. Come, boys!"

"But, about Randy, father?" said Master Dick. "Zounds! engage him. He'll be worth any money. It was he rode, and won, the match for Colonel Coppernose, upon Daddy-long-legs, against M'Namara's Cannon-ball."

"I'll tell you what, then, Randy," said the Squire, addressing me; "come over to-morrow evening to the castle. Dr. M'Claret is to dine with us: he was once a Fellow of Trinity College; and they say, was then the devil at the books—as he is now at the bottle. Come over, then, to-morrow evening; and if you stand a

"Well, he's as simple as a child, and will believe anything "Well, he's as simple as a child, and will believe anything you tell him. Now, if you take a rise out of him, you will break my father's heart with fun. In the meantime, I have hid all the books, so that if he examines you at all, it must be from memory. Play him off now, Randy, will you?"

"I'll do my endeavour," I replied, corroborating my natural modesty with another glass. "I shall do my endeavour, Master Dick. In the meantime, lead me to him; show me the enemy, and, by the fame of the great O'Shaughran, he shall suffer."

Poteen, when taken neat, as I then took it, beats champagne all to nothing in rapidity of operation. In the course of a few

all to nothing in rapidity of operation. In the course of a few minutes it diffuses a most delectable sensation throughout the whole system; makes the wit ready, the humour free and rich, the imagination prolific, the heart light and happy, and calls up all the faculties of the mind into their highest point of action. Accordingly, when I entered the parlour, I felt that the easy assurance with which Nature had originally gifted me, was so ably sustained and expanded by the poteen, that I would, at the time, have as soon faced the Provost of "ould Trinity" himself as the good-natured and simple parson whom I was about to encounter.

Dr. M'Claret was rather tall and thin, with a complexion which it is very difficult to describe, inasmuch as I remember no particular colour, nor combination of colours, that could give the reader any notion of it. It had been, originally, pale, and, with certain exceptions, might almost be considered so still; yet a second glance would cause you to change that opinion. Sometimes you felt disposed to call it red, yet this impression disappeared as fast as the other. The face, in fact, seemed to be in that transition state which intimates the great struggle between the original hue of nature and that superinduced by indulgence, reminding one of the pale blush of morning twilight which characterises the eastern sky before the broad sun flushes it into triumphant purple. was a calm quiet man, who spoke both lowly and slowly, of an extremely timid disposition, and so full of politeness and courtesy that he was always willing to concede his opinion rather than run the risk of displeasing you by contradiction. He was also exceedingly absent, and so credulous, that, as he never told a falsehood himself, so he took it for granted that every one else possessed an equal regard for truth. Many a prank was played off on him by the young Squanders, especially by that promising

"IF THE SPORTHEEN HERE WILL PROMISE, IN YOUR PRESENCE, NOT TO BEAT OR ANNOY US ANY MORE, WE WOULD RATHER, FOR OUR MOTHER'S SAKE, THAT WE SHOULD REMAIN AS WE ARE."

successful examination with him, why, as the whelps have taken a fancy to you, I'll talk with you about it. Good-bye, Mrs. Murphy; good-bye, youngsters; and, Mr. Sportheen, mind your

Dick was about to whisper something to my sister, but she

withdrew, and he saw that it was "no go," as he would say himself. He then whispered me—
"Don't be afraid of M'Claret, Randy; we'll take care and make him half drunk before he examines you. If he goes too deep, look fierce, swear, and ask him if he means to insult you. By this means you'll cow the soul within him; for he hasn't the heart of a rabbit.

The worthy Squire, attended by his whelps, as he called them, and a couple of servants, who had remained outside, then took their way home, or rejoined the sport; I really, at this distance of time, forget which—neither does it much signify to the reader.

# CHAPTER II.

I AM EXAMINED-APPOINTED-AND COMMENCE MY DUTIES.

THE next evening I accordingly repaired, as had been agreed upon, to Castle Squander, and on my name being sent in, Master Disk in event slee assent the Dick, in great glee, came out to me.

Randy," said he, "we will have capital fun with M'Claret. He's more than half seas over; but, in order to give you courage,

you must take a couple of glasses of brandy."
"Not brandy, Master Dick," I replied. "Give me the "true

"What do you mean by the true Pierian?" he asked. "That's

a liquor I never heard of.

"Yes, Master Dick; and often imbibed it, like mother's milk, to my own personal knowledge; the succus hordei, sir,—the juice of the barley—the true poteen."

"Ho! ho!" said he, laughing. "Is that where you are, Randy,

my man? Come along," he added; "we have three hogsheads of it in the end of the dining-parlour, where my father makes a point to keep it, for a fortnight or three weeks, to give it what he However, we have dozens of it in the cellar, besides; follow me."

We accordingly repaired to the cellar, where he uncorked a bottle, whose fragrance—oh! it is perfectly useless to look out for a simile to illustrate it. The same fragrance should be felt, and the spirit which produced it tasted, in order to understand

"Now," said Master Dick, "you know M'Claret's character, as well as I do; a good, kind-hearted, charitable, simple-minded parson, who gives away most of all he is worth to the poor. His only fault is that he loves a cup of liquor."

"Here's his health, Mr. Dick," said I; "don't call it a fault, and you'll oblige me."

and you'll oblige me."

youth, Master Dick, who has, in a state of disguise, received charity from him three or four times in the course of the same day. In fact, so well sustained was the system of plunder and robbery that was carried on against him, that if the simple-hearted man had not been in possession of good private property, he would have been, himself, one of the poorest wretches in his parish. Among others of his characteristics was a tendency to rebuke vice and give small infinitesimal expostulations in favour of religion and virtue, whenever he got maudlin; but these were always uttered with such blended timidity and courtesy—with

always uttered with such blended timidity and courtesy—with such a trembling apprehension of giving offence, that they never failed to afford a very rich fund of amusement to the hardened crew for whose especial benefit they were delivered.

Of course, upon this occasion, I was dressed in my best apparel, which, between ourselves, was a little the worse of the wear; and were it not for my previous visit to the cellar, under the able auspices of Master Dick, I would have entered the dining-room with anything but the spirit of a hero. As it was, however, I felt no lack of assurance, as I said, for now that the artificial effrontery was added to the natural, I longed for the contest, especially as young Squander had given me an insight into the cowardly young Squander had given me an insight into the cowardly character of the parson. On entering, I found a company consisting of about eighteen or twenty individuals,—from the mellow Squireen, with his easy fluent brogue, to the lord-lieutenant of the county, including lawyers, officers of the army, the two sheriffs county, including lawyers, officers of the army, the two sheriffs, the coroner, the gauger,—not to omit several foxhunting gentry, who wore their scarlet coats, top boots, and buckskins. The scene was a noisy one indeed, and the atmosphere of the apartment, what with the united fumes of various wines and whiskey-punch, was almost enough, of itself, to denude a man of his sobriety. My appearance had no other effect upon the Squire's guests than a stare or two from half-a-dozen of them, who once more fell into the noisy and turbulent stream of the conversation The potations were certainly going on at a hard pace, as was evident from the frequent going out and in of the servants with

"Father," said Master Dick, who was now permitted to do his duty as a man at the dinner-table, and to sit there as long as he pleased; "father," said he, "here is Randy coming to pass his

examination with the parson."
"Ay!" exclaimed his father; "true, Dick. I had forgotten.
Set him to the side-table, and let him have a stiff tumbler to strengthen his courage. Randy, did you drink anything stronger than water to-day, my boy—eh?"

"Punch didn't cross my lips to-day, sir," I replied; at which Master Dick clapped me on the back, and said, "Well done,

Randy !- capital !

The materials were then placed before me on the side-table, and, between Master Dick's exertions and mine in the concoction of the tumbler, I need scarcely say that it was a Nor'-wester. When it was finished, Dick would have had me take another, but

I felt such a strong disposition to distinguish myself, and attract attention towards the display I was about to make, at the expense of the parson, that I began to entertain suspicions—aided by of the parson, that I began to entertain suspicions—aided by certain symptoms about my head—as to whether my position was, even then, one of perfect sobriety. Be this as it may, the Squire, having got a hint from precious Master Dick that I was ready for the encounter, knocked on the table, to secure silence. "Gentlemen," said he, "I beg your particular attention for a few minutes. Here is a young sprout, the son of O'Rollick, my bailiff, who, you must all remember, died a natural death one night about a couple of years ago."

"Pardon me, sir," said the Parson; "I trust you will excuse me; but, however, I fear I am interrupting you."

"Not at all, Doctor; proceed."

"No, no; I am certainly interrupting you."

"No, no; I am certainly interrupting you."
"Devil a bit, Doctor; go on with your observation."
"Well then, since you permit me, I thought you said that your bailiff, O'Rollick, I think, died a natural death."

"Well, and so I did." "Because it strikes me; but, perhaps it proceeds from a lapse

of memory—indeed, I forget myself in——,"
"Never, Doctor, when you have a jug of claret before you,"
observed Colonel Coppernose, with a laugh which pealed round

the table.
"Ah, Colonel!" said one of the fox-hunters; "the next time you survey your own nose in a looking-glass your conscience ought to smite you for that observation—that is, if you have such a

"Thank you, sir," said the Parson, making him a bow of great suavity; "thank you very much. I feel indebted to you, sir—a bumper of claret with you, sir; that was very well said, indeed. A purple nose, was it you said? I dare say you are right; but, unfortunately, I always laboured under the misapprehension that it was plain corner." An observation which, because it was made it was relain corner." it was plain copper." An observation which, because it was made apparently in the simplicity of the good man's heart, turned the laugh completely against the Colonel, who enjoyed it himself as much as any of them.
"However, as I was saying," resumed the Parson, "it struck

me that he was assassinated.'

"And confound you, Doctor," replied the Squire, "don't you know that, in this country, assassination is the natural death of a bailiff?"

a bailiff?"

This occasioned another roar; the parson bowed—apologised—begged pardon—said he had not been aware of that fact. "It is very odd," said he, as if to himself; "I must take a note of it. Assassination the natural death of a landlord; dear me, it is very odd indeed!" and he gently slipped down another bumper of claret; which he drank with that thorough sense of enjoyment which is exhibited by a luxuriant shutting of the eyes.

The fact is, many supposed the Doctor to be a kind of wag, in his way. For instance, he was in the habit of expressing his wonder at several things which he heard related, and of repeating them, as it were, to himself; but always with some variation or blunder, which uniformly—whether by accident or design—involved something satirical, either against the speaker or the person spoken of. This habit of the Doctor's was the subject of much mirthful speculation—one class insisting that it was preperson spoken of. Inis habit of the Doctor's was the sugject of much mirthful speculation—one class insisting that it was premeditated, whilst another ascribed it to his natural propensity to make mistakes. The point, however, proceed from what cause it might, was never definitively settled. I am myself of opinion that there lurked some sly satire and waggery under the worthy Doctor's simplicity.

"But, hang it, I didn't say landlord," replied the Squire.

"I believe, however," observed the Coroner, "that, of the two, the Doctor has gone nearer the truth."

"Well, no matter," said Squander, feeling a little uneasy; "it's rather an unpleasant subject—whilst we live, let us live. Here, you Randy! Diek, have you the books? This is a young sprig, Doctor, to whom, as his father lost his life in my service, I'm determined to give the tuition of these whelps of mine, if he's found fit for it; and, for this purpose, I trust you will examine him, and report the result."

him, and report the result." him, and report the result."

"You must examine him from memory, Doctor, I fear," said Dick; "I have searched the whole house for the books, and cannot find them. I suppose the Tutor must have put them aside, and he's gone to take his place in the coach, for to-morrow morning." On concluding, he winked at his father, who, in his turn, winked at the others, so that they all were prepared for some humorous display—occasioned, as they knew it must be, by the Doctor's simplicity of character.

"It will be very difficult to examine him without books," observed the good-natured man; "and must be peculiarly disadvantageous to himself—poor boy. What course have you read, my good lad?"

advantageous to himself—poor boy. What course have you read, my good lad?"

To which I firmly replied, "'The Plantation Course' in Mathematics, and 'The Poteen Course' in Classics."

"Dear me," he exclaimed, "that is very odd—very odd, indeed. These are two courses which I have never heard of. Well—you are a mathematician, you say? but we shall see." And out he came with some confounded problem, of which, for the life of me, without non and ink. I could make nothing.

without pen and ink, I could make nothing.

I found myself in "a fix," as they say in America, and saw that I had nothing for it but to make a demonstration of a different kind. I accordingly asked him, in Irish, what was the last news from purgatory, and whether his honest father's soul was yet redeemed out of it; for it may be necessary to say here that the Doctor, though of a highly respectable family in the north of Ireland, had been originally a Catholic, but understood not a syllable of Irish. An expression so puzzled, disastrous, and comical, from that very cause, settled upon his features, that the whole company, many of whom understood me thoroughly, were in convulsions

"Oh," said the Doctor, "I beg your pardon, young man, you

are a linguist, I perceive."
"Yes, sir," I replied boldly, "I am a linguist, and something besides, as you shall find."

"And, pray, what language is that in which you have just addressed me?"

"It's the vernacular, sir, of a certain country with whose history you are evidently unacquainted. Of a country, sir, whose inhabitants live upon a meal a month. Keep very little—for sound reasons—between themselves and the elements; and where abstinence from food is the national diversion."

"God bless me," exclaimed the Parson, "that's very odd—very odd, indeed. I shall take a note of that. How very like Ireland! But the problem, my good lad, you have not solved my problem." I have, sir," I replied, "beautifully; but unfortunately you are not capable of understanding the language in which I did it."

"That is evident, my good boy; that is evident. Of course I am bound to believe you. I dare say you are not easily understood. You are very clever indeed. So you assure me that you have solved the problem?

"Very elegantly, sir, indeed." "Very good—very good. This is an extremely smart boy, Mr. Squander. None but a smart lad could have solved that problem; and indeed he did it—that is, if he did it at all—I beg

"Your pardon, my lad—with a great deal of natural ease."

"If he is as good at every thing else as he is at natural ease," said the Squire, laughing, "he will come to something yet."

"Did you ever taste claret, my boy?" the Doctor then asked me.
"I am getting a specimen of it for the first time to-night, sir,"

"Well, have a glass," he proceeded. "Master Richard, give him

"Well, have a glass," he proceeded. "Master Richard, give him a glass of claret;" which Richard immediately did. "Claret, my lad, is a most delicious beverage after dinner; its exhilaration, though delightful, is gradual. Now I prefer claret, my lad, to any other liquor. It does not excite the passions, because if it did I would not drink it—but it awakens all the virtues—it—it—it only plays round the head, but then it reaches the heart, and refines all our sentiments; it kindles up religion, and a love of our kind, and in—in—in—fac—fact it promotes harmless convivial converse and uni—univer—versal harmony."

"Claret, sir," I exclaimed, after having finished the glass—"here take it away, Master Dick—the glass I mean; why, sir, no man that hadn't a heart of ice, and the blood of a frog in him, would drink such stuff as that, Doctor! No, sir; but if you wish to awaken, and look about you in the world, and not to pass through life in a dream; if you wish to have a warm heart, a clear head, a good appetite, and an honest conscience, take to the true poteen. Doctor, you will never be a man if you don't—nor know until after you are dead whether ever you were alive or not. That's a fact, of which, thanks to claret, you are not at present That's a fact, of which, thanks to claret, you are not at present conscious. The truth is, Doctor, you are dead—dead and buried, and devil a thing but the true Pierian will ever bring you to life conscious. The truth is, bocoby, you are dead—dead and burled, and devil a thing but the true Pierian will ever bring you to life—make you open, and rub your eyes—stare about you, and ask where did you come from? and if you have a friend near you at the time, he'll tell you the truth, and say—from the cold and lifeless land of claret. Then you will find yourself alive to some purpose. There, too, are the pretty girls—you will become brisk, lively, an enemy to solitude, and fond of a plural life: you will feel your heart warm; a sanctified gallantry will possess you; flesh will come upon you; you will get calves to your legs, which you sadly want; you will marry a wife, and if there was ever a point in bringing you to your senses that the poteen failed in, she will repair it; then, sir, you will become a respectable member of society, with a wife and family (a slight groan here proceeded from the Doctor). Then you will have a hearth of your own, the agreeable noise of your children about you (another groan), and you will be a very different man from what you are, which is full agreeable noise of your children about you (another groan), and you will be a very different man from what you are, which is full cousin to a nonentity—or like a drawn cork from one of your own bottles, light and useless, but smelling strongly of claret. Poteen, sir, will raise the cockles of your heart, and set it a-dancing like an Irishman at a wedding. It will make your very nose curl with kindness towards all your fellow creatures. You will hear nothing but music and harmony, whenever you tree. will hear nothing but music and harmony whenever you turn. The trees and rivers will sing 'Jig Polthoque,' 'Kiss my Lady,' and 'the Priest in his Boots,' as you go along. No day will ever be dark to you, no night sorrowful. On the contrary, the sun will look down on you with a grin of good humour, and say, 'that's a man, Doctor!' and the moon will look as loving and complacent as your own sweet heart (a start of something like horror from the Doctor); it will change you from a drone into a trumpet, and in the pulpit you will lull your congregation no more. Now, all this will happen, if you only abandon claret, that makes you both dreary and weary to yourself and others; and take at once to the unbaptised poteen. That's the drink, Doctor, that will make you love not only your neighbour, but his whole family, especially if there's e'er a pretty girl among them. Yes, sir, that's what poteen will do for you, if you will only pluck up the spirit of an Irishman, and make it your familiar drink."

I need scarcely describe the effect which this impudent lecture to the Doctor had upon the company. Indeed, the greater portion of it had been genroused by my school matter. O'Shaugharan, the second of the company of the second of the second

of it had been composed by my schoolmaster O'Shaughran; nor need I dwell upon the mirth and laughter it created; and if anything could add to it, it was the attitude in which the worthy Doctor seemed to pay attention to it. While I was speaking, he sat with his hands clasped before him, and his eyes shut, as if wrapped in the deepest attention, reminding one of the appearance of some of his own congregation, when lulled by the influence of his sermons. When the mirth, however, had ceased, the Squire resumed the point in hand.

"But in the meantime, Doctor, won't you go on with the lad's examination?"

"Oh! I beg your pardon, Mr. Squander—pray excuse me—I beg you will excuse me. Many thanks, my good boy—many thanks for your kind advice, and the warm interest you feel in me: but, as touching the examination at present, I happen to have a small edition of Horace in my pocket. Will you be good enough to translate me this ode?"
"Me, sir!" I replied. "Do you want to insult me? Where, sir,

is the crawling school-boy who could not do that? No, sir, I'd scorn to translate such a piece of contemptible facility. Why, sir, you might as well ask me to read you a child's fable, in words of three letters. No, sir, but I'll sing it for you, sing it to the very air to which it was set during the life-time of the author, and sang through the streets of Rome by Ranunculus."

I immediately commenced, and sang Jam satis terris, &c., &c., as we had been in the habit of doing under O'Shaughran, to the comical air of "Cock-a-bendie;" an air which one would almost imagine had been made for it, and which had the company once

more in convulsions.

"That's very cleverly done," said the Doctor, "very cleverly done, indeed! a most extraordinary boy—and so utterly free from everything like diffidence!"

"Not a doubt

You may swear that, Doctor," said the squire. "Not a doubt ; if you never uttered Gospel before, you have now

I then volunteered to translate him a portion of Virgil, which having had by heart, as almost every schoolboy has, I translated into tolerably good English, until I came to the line—conticuere

omnes, intentique ora tenebant, when I paused.

"Why don't you proceed, my good youth," said he, "it is very well done—very well done indeed—but why do you pause?"

"Because that's the celebrated sizar's line," I replied, "and I don't wish to profane it by a common translation."

"How is that, my good youth?" said he; "I don't understand

you."
"Why, sir," I replied, "you are aware that Kerry is the most
Latin is the vernacular language of the schoolboys; wherever you go, you will hear them talking Latin to each other, and singing the odes of Horace as they sit behind the creels upon the horses, while drawing their turf. every sizarship-examination in Trinity College, I need not tell you, sir, that nineteen out of every twenty of them come from that indoctrinated and classical county. Well, sir, it happened at a sizarship-examination, that the Kerry men were, as usual

twenty to one against their competitors, and when a certain sizar came to the line in question, and went to translate it, he looked comically at the examiner, and said 'conticuere omnes,' we are all county-Kerry men; which, of course, occasioned great mirth.\* The same sizar was John Philpot Curran, who, though not a Kerry-man, would have done credit to the county had he been so."

"Of course the celebrated poluphlosboio thalasses was not forgotten.'

Doctor," I observed, "that line is not properly understood." "I think, however, my good youth, that I understand it."

"And how," said I, turning the tables on him, "do you translate poluphlosboio thalasses?"

"The many-sounding ocean, my good lad."
"No such thing, sir," I replied; "the next time you translate poluphlosboio thalasses, say, as you ought to do, 'I'm the boy for

\* By pronouncing the word conticuers in a certain manner, it certainly sounds very much like county. Kerry. It is told of Curran, but I will 'not guarantee its authenticity, and has been remembered as a good piece of wit ever since.

the lasses,' and you will render both the line and yourself justice."

I believe the very hair stood on the poor Doctor's nead at this version, and the inference to be drawn from it.

"I admire the humour," he said, "but I beg to be exempted—that is, if you have no objection, my good lad—from the insinua-I trust I don't offend you, my good youth; but do, pray, exempt from the insinuation.

Thus closed this extraordinary examination, to the perfect satisfaction of the Squire, who laughed immoderately at my assurance, and said I must be a devilish clever chap to have such

a stock of it at my years.

"Come home, to-morrow, Randy," said he, "and we shall put you into fresh feathers; we'll get you a couple of suits of clothes, you young dog, and you can set at once to business."

I then left them, but was followed out by Master Dick, who



RANDY AND MASTER DICK IN THE CELLAR.

made me pay another visit to the cellar; and here want of

memory draws a veil over the further occurrences of the night.

I have often reflected since upon the character and position of the good and charitable Doctor. Here was a man of the greatest worth—a man whose life was a series of virtues—practised without one single spark of ostentation or vanity—of the most unaffected piety, and of apostolic simplicity of manners. Where-ever there were poverty, disease, contagion, or death, there he was, in the twofold character of Christian minister and philanthropist, —characters that meet, alas! too rarely in the same individual. There he was, to soothe the anguish of the spirit; to sustain it by hope and consolation, and to relieve the pressure of destitution and poverty wherever relief was necessary. This man, so good, so pious, so humane, and so learned, did, nevertheless, in consequence of that one weakness, suffer himself to become a butt for coarse ridicule, and a target for the senseless jests of the profane and profligate—of men, who, along with his only failing, possessed almost every vice of life, and not one of his virtues. Such a person should have married a wife, and entrenched himself within the affections of domestic life. These new relations, and the delightful sympathies arising from the love of his children, would have given him a higher sense of the condition of man, and of the operation and the proposition of the condition of man, and of the

energies necessary to maintain his position with dignity to himself and usefulness to society.

The next morning, according to appointment, I repaired to Castle Squander, and, finding the hall door open, which, indeed, was generally the case, I deliberately entered the dining-room, and, certainly, a curious sight presented itself to me there. In no tap-room in the most profligate slums of a metropolis could one find such an instance of drunken debauchery. About eight or ten persons were lying asleep, some on the carpet, some with their heads on the table; one fellow, the coroner, lay with his head inside a coal-scuttle; another, one of the fox-hunters, had his head upon the coroner's cushion, with one of his spurs against Master Dick's leg, and it was evident that his imagination was leading him another chase, for he gave the view-hallo from time to time, plying the spur, as he did it, against the leg in question, with such vigour that young Squander, whom nothing short of a red-hot poker could have awakened, cursed him, in a drowsy, half-smothered voice, between a snore and a groan, but, at the nair-smothered voice, between a shore and a groan, but, at the same time, in terms sufficiently distinct to enable anyone to understand, without difficulty, the geography of the country to which he consigned him. Bottles, glasses, and decanters were there—some shivered, and others with their contents overturned; some of the sleepers had got sick about the stomach during the night, and it is unnecessary to say that the whole scene, presented anything but the beau ideal of civilised life.

I left the room without reluctance, as the reader may guess, and proceeding to make inquiries in the kitchen, had there a fresh opportunity of witnessing debauch upon a more mitigated scale. The servants, both male and female, with certainly some exceptions, had not neglected to help themselves with whatever liquor was left by the guests who had fallen asleep. This they looked upon as a regular perquisite, but, as they could not afford to take their rest in the morning, having in charge the domestic business of the family, the consequence was that two-thirds of them scarcely knew what they did or said. A fat man-cook, with bandy legs, his white apron tied about him so tight that it was sunk and dragged into his flesh, which piece of taste, when taken into conjunction with a striped cotton jerkin, that ran to a point behind, gave him a most ludicrous appearance; this fat man I say, was in high and windy argument with an assistant of the other sex, who was still fatter. The cause of the quarrel appeared to be a fit of jealousy, brought on by drink, against the assistant and one of the stable-boys, who, he insisted, had kissed

her upon the lobby.

"It's a lie," she replied; "he did not kiss me on the lobby, he kissed me on the lips, where he ought to kiss me; and now, you dropsical old sausage, I dare you!" she added, fearfully brandishing her ladle over his head. The fat cook quailed; for it seems she was a perfect virago, and maintained a dreadful ascendancy in the kitchen; but he satisfied himself by bestowing on her several fierce and furious glances, that seemed to speak of some deep and terrible purpose that rankled within his injured spirit, and intimated a day of future retribution. Whether this spirit, and intimated a day of future retribution.

purpose was levelled against herself or the stable-boy, however, the Pythoness on her Tripod could not determine. He left the kitchen, accompanied by a helpless and superannuated bull-dog, as fat and bandy as himself, and who seemed to be in the habit

of supporting him against his opponent; for, on going out along with him, he gave a wheezing growl, and showed his red gums at the she-cook, as a proof that he entered into the quarrel of her

'Ha!" she exclaimed, "I defy you both." And up went the huge mangel-wurzel arms, and round, once more, came the

fearful ladle with a sweep of conscious power and indignation.

It was enough; the bandy old bull-dog dropped his tail, gave a piteous whine, in apprehension of the expected blow, then, imitating his fat friend, accelerated his pace, and both waddled, with a conventure of the hitcher. with a cowardly scamper, out of the kitchen.

That kitchen, indeed, exhibited a strange scene. All appeared

to be wealth, waste, profusion, and extravagance—to which we may add, licentiousness and riot. This was especially the case whenever an entertainment was given at Castle Squander; for on these occasions the spirit of intemperance and debauch spread like an epidemic through the whole family—Mrs. Squander and their only daughter, Emily, excepted. Had I been old enough to reflect upon what I saw at the time, I might have drawn a deep and melancholy moral from it.

Under one of the kitchen tables lay two greasy scullions asleep, one lying over the other like a St. Andrew's Grees. The butter

one lying over the other like a St. Andrew's Cross. The butler and one of the footmen, it appeared, had fought that morning—nobody could tell why; and, when I entered the kitchen, the former was lying asleep against a table, with his head resting on a greasy napkin, his white apron tucked up, and a bandage round his eye. The footman, more than half drunk, was coquetting with one of the chambermaids, whom he forced out to dance, whilst he himself whistled the music; and every now and then he looked triumphantly towards the butler, shook his fist at him, and then pointed tauntingly to his bandaged eye. Around, loads of the most delicious cold meats—meats that would have relieved many a hungry and miserable family in the neighbourhood, were tossed wanton waste and abundance, were lying in every direction—the beer stale and no longer fit for use. All the evidences of neglect and carelessness were there. Casks of butter were trowelled about like mortar; and bread, in blue moulded fragments, might be seen lying in basketsful. about like dirt. Tankards of beer, drawn in a spirit of the most

Whilst I was observing these things, the housekeeper came in —a young woman of about thirty, rather genteel-looking and well made, but with a complexion a great deal too fiery for one of her age. I understood afterwards that she had been anxious to check this extravagance; but what could one do against so many? And besides, in the course of a few months it was discovered that she and the house-steward became rather intimate—a discovery which rendered it necessary for her to give way, in order to secure their connivance—a principle which operated with equal force

upon the steward himself.

After she entered, the huntsman came in—a shrewd, lank, tough old fellow, with parched cheeks and a weather-beaten countenance—to ask for a bottle of whiskey, in order to treat the whipper-in and grooms, together with two or three country friends that were out in the stable loft. This was immediately given to him, but we his head was in inteed of one bettle he given to him, but, as his hand was in, instead of one bottle he took two, and went away to do the honours for his friends.
On leaving the kitchen he thrust out his tongue at the house

keeper, when her back was turned, and gave me a wink to follow him, which I did. Whilst passing through the yard I could observe the same evidences of carelessness and neglect in everything about me. But it was almost impossible to hear a single word he said, in consequence of the howling, barking, and baying of two packs of hounds—one of harriers, another of fox-hounds with pointers, setters, cockers, water spaniels, and retrievers, ad infinitum. He pointed out to me a kennel kitchen, with an immense boiler, in which food was prepared for all these animals; and that, too, of the best description. In one end of it stood a dozen sacks of oatmeal, a large bin of potatoes, and a pump for procuring water.

Now it so happened that the year in question was one of severe famine, and I could not help reflecting, even then, that the sum of five pounds, subscribed to the relief fund by Mr. Squander, took a very inhuman shape when associated with the profuse abundance thus lavished in his kennel, whilst so many of his fellow-creatures—nay of his own tenants—were literally perishing for want of food.

On further inquiry, I found that the Squire himself would not make his appearance until about two o'clock, which, after an enter-tainment, was the usual hour of breakfast. I accordingly returned home, resolved to wait until I could find the family in a proper condition to talk to me upon the subject of my tuition.

At three o'clock I saw the Squire and Master Dick.

"Well, Randy, my boy," said the former; "are you ready to

come home?

"Quite ready, sir; if you have no objection," I replied.
"Well, then," said he, "you shall have thirty pounds a year and your board. You will dine with the steward, and, if you go and your board. You will dine with the steward, and, if you go into Squanderstown, and call upon Shea, the shopkeeper, he will give you a couple of suits of clothes, and tell him to place them to my account; or stay, he may hesitate, without a written order, and my hand is in such a confounded tremor that I can't write. Dick, do you go with him, and that will do as well."

"Certainly, sir," replied Dick, "I will, with pleasure. Didn't he work up M'Claret beautifully last night?"

"He did," replied the father, laughing. "Randy, my lad, you must be a devilish clever chap, and I have no doubt but you will get these whelps of mine to make a progress; if you do, though, it's more than any one could ever do before you. Off with you now, and put yourself in decent trim. Do you, Dick, go with him."

"Gad, sir," said Dick, "I can go nowhere till I get a glass of brandy to settle my nerves."

brandy to settle my nerves.

"Get it, then, and be off; you and your brothers are losing

your time. Another visit to the cellar, which, I found, subsequently, was Master Dick's favourite haunt, set both himself and your humble servant pretty well on our props: he was a brandy man, but I stuck, like truth, to the true Pierian. I shall not enter into detail as to the bargains we made with the mercer; it is enough to say, that the worthy man, to whom a large bill was already due, charged us double price for everything we purchased. The cloth was sent to their family tailor, who took my measure, and promised to have them ready in a few days. It is sufficient to say that, within a week, I was located as an inmate of Castle Squander—in the responsible capacity of private tutor and director to the young gentlemen—an equally strong proof of Mr. Squander's judgment and my qualifications.

(To be continued in our next.)

# THE NEEDLE'S EXCELLENCY.

JOHN TAYLOR wrote a book called, "The Needle's Excellency," in which are some poems addressed to the stitching ladies of quality. It appears that there were several sorts of stitching, now obsolete; for instance, there was

"Tent-work, raised-work, laid-work, frost-work, net-work, Most curious pearls, or rare Italian cut-work.
Fine fern-stitch, finny-stitch, new-stitch, and chain-stitch, Bravebred-stitch, fisher-stitch, Irish-stitch, and Queen-stitch, The Spanish-stitch, Rosemary-stitch, and maw-stitch, The smartingwhip-stitch, back-stitch, and the cross-stitch."

The book is scarce, and the above extract is found in Sir E. Brydges's "Restituta."

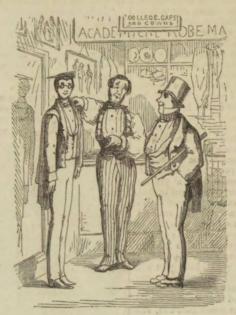
# THE ADVENTURES OF MR. VERDANT GREEN, AN OXFORD FRESHMAN.—BY CUTHBERT BEDE, B.A.—PART II.



13.—Mr. Green, Sen., having put himself under the direction of a Guide, visits the exterior of Christ Church; "Built by Cardinal Hoolsey, four undred feet long, and the famous Tom Tower, which tolls one undred an wun hevery night,"



14.—And having, under the guidance of the same gentleman, done "the Alls, Collidges, and principal hedifices, in a nour an a aff," Mr. Green takes back to Warwickshire a slightly confused impression of Oxford.



15.—Mr. Green being anxious to see his Son in his cap and gown, they proceed to an academical robe-maker's, and are mutually gratified with the result;



6.—And leaves Oxford, after an impressive scene with his Son, whom he embraces in the manner of the heavy fathers of the stage.



17.—Mr. Verdant Green returns to his rooms at St. Boniface's College. He feels rather lonely, and wishes the German band in the street would play any other tune than "Home, sweet Home."



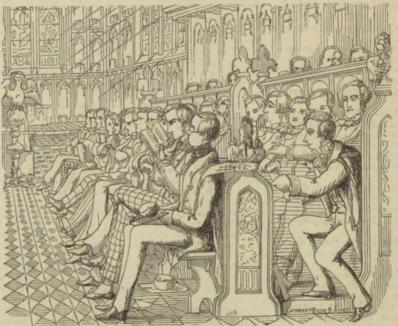
18 .- Mr. Verdant Green finds his bed-room inconveniently small.



19.—Mr. Verdant Green sits down to breakfast, and feels great awe of his Scout, who speedily lets him know the meaning of "perquisites."—"Put away them bits o' things as is left, sir! The gentlemen never likes that done here, sir." Mr. Verdant Green nummurs the words "ignorance-custom—university," and tries to look as if he wasn't blushing.



20.—But manages to dress in time for Chapel, where the markers of the chapel-list take mental daguerrectypes of his personal appearance.



1.—In Chapel Mr. Green is much surprised at his neighbour getting up his lecture, instead of



22.—To divert his thoughts, he goes out for a stroll, and purchases a light cane to add to his appearance.



23.—Thus equipped, and impressed with the idea that his cap and gown are exceedingly becoming, he promenades in the Christ Church meadows, to the infinite amusement of several young ladies,



24.—And great alarm of many babies. Mr. Verdant Green retires to rest with the feeling that he has made a sensation.



25.—Mr. Verdant Green finds Mr. Larkyns, and his friend, Mr. Smalls, of Brazenface, at a late breakfast, composed chiefly of beer-cup and tobacco. As Mr. Green has not on his cap and gown, but, like Hamlet's uncle, "wears his beaver," Mr. Larkyns at first disclaims his own identity, but upon being assured that Mr. Green is not a dun, confesses to be the individual to whom the letter of introduction is addressed.